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* NATIONAL *
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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Leading Members of A Hsien Committee in Kiangsu Concretely Improve Style of Leadership

- They personally deal with important problems, process important documents, and draft important reports all by themselves without referring them to the secretary

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Nanking dated June 12, 1972) The leading members of the CCP committee of Feng hsien, Kiangsu Province, adhere to the viewpoint that practice is primary, carry on our Party's excellent style of work, personally handle major problems, personally scrutinize and act on important documents, and personally draft important reports, thereby promoting ideological revolutionization of the "squad members" of the hsien committee. Work of all quarters in the hsien is carried out in a down-to-earth manner.

Inheriting and Carrying On Our Party's Excellent Style of Work

After the new CCP committee of Feng hsien was established, its leading members conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and perseveringly "worked with their own hands without asking the secretaries to act on their behalf" in handling important problems, thereby conscientiously improving their style of leadership. But at the beginning, they did not understand deeply enough the importance of working by themselves.

Last year, Feng hsien transformed a large area of dry land into paddy fields. Not long after the paddy seedlings were transplanted in the fields, many communes and brigades reported a withering of the seedlings. At that time, the relevant department of the hsien committee made some investigations and suggested some methods to save the situation. Would these methods

really work? The standing committee member who was in charge of this job was not sure. He led some office cadres to the fields to join the commune members in transplanting seedlings, to observe the changes of the seedlings after being transplanted and to detect the causes of withering of the seedlings. After on-the-spot investigation, they discovered that the cause of withering of the seedlings were many-sided: Some seedlings withered because of lack of water; others withered because the commune members did not have the right skill and transplanted them too deeply in the soil. In alkaline land, the seedlings were often stained with alkaline matter so that when the sun shone on them, they would be salted and would perish. In other fields, water for irrigation from the very deep powered wells was so cold that tender seedlings which had just been transplanted could not stand it.

Accordingly, this standing committee member went together with the agricultural technicians and some experienced old peasants to study the problem and took such measures as organizing a technical guidance group to help the commune members improve their skills of transplanting, cleansing the seedlings of alkaline matter before transplanting in alkaline land, building pools beside the deep wells to warm the water in the sun before using it for irrigation, and watering the seedlings in early morning when the temperature of the water was about the same as that of the seedlings, so as to insure the normal growth of the seedlings.

After these measures were proved successful in experiment, this standing committee member and the office cadres together formulated these measures on the spot and promptly summed up and popularized them, laying a good foundation for reaping a bumper harvest of paddy that year. This standing committee member's style of working on his own in tackling problems deeply enlightened other leading members of the hsien committee, making them understand more clearly that: Leading cadres working on their own is our Party's excellent style and is also a concrete expression of the materialist theory of reflection. Leading cadres should not rely on office cadres to do any work on their behalf and should not inquire into conditions and handle problems merely by hearing reports and making telephone calls.

After that, the leading members of the hsien committee worked harder to practice Chairman Mao's viewpoint of "practice is primary," and took personal participation in work as an important part of the effort to improve the style of leadership.

Perseveringly Struggle Against Fear of Hardship

The leading members of Feng hsien have learned from practical struggle that to do their work well, they must not spare any effort, that they must strive to refrain from subjectivism, bureaucratism and the undesirable style of being lazy and doing things by short cuts, and that they must perseveringly struggle against the non-proletarian idea of sparing of efforts, fear of hardships and seeking of comfort.

In early summer last year, a large area of dry land was transformed into paddy fields in Feng hsien. After the phenomenon of withering of seedlings was overcome, production was in an inspiring situation. To develop this excellent situation, the hsien committee asked the leading cadres at all levels to go deep into the first line to make an all-round investigation of the conditions of production and to find the weak links. The hsien committee secretary was unwell. Some cadres asked him to stay in the office to handle the situation instead of going down. He turned down the comrades' advice and marched in broad strides to the remotest area of the hsien, personally inquiring into the situation of the brigades one after another and making observations in the fields one plot after another. He walked some 200 li and discovered that some communes and brigades blindly planted paddy where the problem of water supply had not yet been solved and others reclaimed paddy fields from sandy land on hillslopes which was unsuitable for growing paddy and subsequently paddy did not grow well there. He returned to the hsien headquarters and discussed the problem with other hsien committee members who had gone down to make investigations. They all realized that some wrong tendency of working at variance with the actual condition existed in the course of transforming dry land into paddy fields. The hsien committee immediately called together the responsible persons of the production departments and various communes to study the problem and promptly adopted effective remedial measures, such as growing late-maturing dryland crops in an emergency, and made efforts to grow paddy and dryland crops simultaneously and to utilize the land to the greatest possible extent, thereby further developing agricultural production.

Last year, the hsien's grain output was an all time high and some production teams crossed the "Yangtze River." The spirit of the No. 1 men of the Party committees of fearing no hardship and perseveringly working on their own greatly pushed and led the "squad members" of the hsien committee to struggle more consciously against such erroneous manners as bureaucratic, apathetic, arrogant and finicky airs, and the practice of working on their own became more prevalent among them.

Continuously Acquire Skills During Revolutionary Practice

The leading members of Feng hsien committee insist on personally handling the major problems, personally scrutinizing and acting on important documents and personally drafting important reports. They continuously acquire skills during their revolutionary practice.

Early this year, the office cadres made some investigations in the countryside and discovered that some commune and brigade cadres were not conscientious enough in carrying out the Party's economic policy in the countryside and this adversely affected the revolutionary enthusiasm of some commune members. Accordingly, they summed up some experiences of achieving good results in this concern, drafted a document which they asked a deputy secretary of the hsien committee who formerly worked with the Army to read and approve and which they intended to deliver to the lower levels for all-round action. This deputy secretary of the hsien committee realized that: "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party." He must not be

negligent on any account. He is a leader. His consent and signature to an important document on behalf of the hsien committee will have some influence on the several hundred thousand people of the hsien in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

The deputy secretary was not familiar with the Party's rural economic policy. To do his job well, he went personally to a few brigades which had carried out the rural economic policy comparatively well to look into the condition and study there for some ten days. He learned more clearly problems which would crop up easily in the course of carrying out the rural economic policy. He also learned preliminarily the method of correctly handling these problems. As a result, he deepened his knowledge and understanding of the information furnished by the office cadres and enriched the content of the document, so that the experience thus summed up afresh would be more specific and practical.

Another deputy secretary of the hsien committee was a rural basic-level cadre who was not detached from production. In the second half of last year, in order to develop better the hsien-wide undertaking of hog breeding, the hsien committee assigned her to take charge of hog breeding. At the beginning, she was worried because she was inexperienced and might not do this job well. She thought of asking the office cadre to write some materials on it. After studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, she learned that working ability was not born but was acquired through practice and that she would never learn the skills of leadership if she did not work on her own. Thereupon she built up her confidence and determination in working with her own hands. She knew nothing about the problems in hog breeding in the nsien. Making use of meetings and visits, she had chats with the commune and brigade cadres, sought advice from experienced old cadres and old hog-breeders and discussed problems with departments dealing with hog breeding. She did not have concrete experience, but she stayed to work in a few production teams which had achieved relatively good results in hog breeding, learned from the cadres and the commune members there and got together with them to sum up experience in developing hog breeding. After practice and study for some time, she and the cadres and the commune members summed up a few items of advanced experience in doing hog breeding well.

After being popularized throughout the hsien, this experience greatly pushed forward the development of the hsien-wide undertaking of hog breeding. Compared with that in the corresponding period of last year, the number of hogs kept in pen in the first half of this year has increased by 25 percent.

While perseveringly working on their own and improving the style of leadership, Feng hsien committee pays attention to fully developing and arousing the enthusiasm and creativeness of the office cadres. While working on their own, its members pay attention everywhere to seeking and respecting the opinions of the office cadres and conscientiously studying the conditions and data they have furnished. Even in doing a task with their own hands, the leaders conscientiously discuss and study problems with the office cadres, so as to push the office cadres to work with ever better results.

* * *

REFORMABLE CHILDREN

Unite and Educate Well the Sons and Daughters Who Can Be Educated

by

CCP Committee of Shanghai State No. 17 Cotton Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1972)

Correctly deal with the sons and daughters who can be educated [the sons and daughters of those who have committed crimes or made mistakes] and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unite and educate them--this is an important problem in the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian policy.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, in the course of carrying out education in ideology and political line, we have grasped this work and aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the sons and daughters who can be educated. Now, more and more of these young people have given a good or comparatively good political performance. Many of them have been admitted into the League and some have been appointed as cadres. Some of the sons and daughters who can be educated say with excitement: "We cannot choose our family origin, but we can choose the road to take. We shall have bright prospects provided we follow Chairman Mao and make revolution."

The social being of a man determines his thinking. We should see that the sons and daughters who can be educated really have a side which is influenced by their exploiting class families; but we should all the more see their other side of growing up in the new China and having been educated by the Party and nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought continuously in school and at their posts of work. After entering the cotton mill, these young people have received re-education by the working class; particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have continuously raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. In a word, their general trend is good.

Precisely because these young people have the characteristics mentioned above, they often are the main objects which the bourgeoisie tries to win over from us. If the proletariat does not unite with and educate them, the bourgeoisie certainly will use and corrupt them and drag them over to its side. There are such bad elements in our mill. Taking advantage of a few young people's shortcoming of having bad family origin, they feign "sympathy" and "concern," and adopt the tactics of disseminating the bourgeois way of life, introducing friends and teaching skills to corrupt and win over the sons and daughters who can be educated and to sow dissension between them and Party and League organizations, in order to lead these young people astray.

After making a class and dialectical analysis of the sons and daughters who can be educated and reviewing the living facts of class struggle in our mill, the cadres at all levels of our mill are taught an impressive lesson. They come to realize that uniting and educating the sons and daughters who can be educated is a serious struggle between the two classes, in which we must take the offensive.

The key to doing a good job of uniting and educating the sons and daughters who can be educated lies in continuously raising the consciousness of the cadres in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

In April last year the Party committee held a study class of cadres at and above the level of the Party and the League branches in the whole mill to carry out study and criticism penetratingly regarding the problem of how to deal correctly with the sons and daughters who can be educated and how to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to unite and educate them. The cadres conscientiously studied the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress laid down by Chairman Mao, studied the Party's proletarian policy toward "the sons and daughters who can be educated" and studied the relevant experiences of the "six factories and two universities" in Peking. They criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in interfering with and violating Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and criticized such reactionary fallacies as the reactionary "theory of blood relationship," the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and idealist transcendentalism.

Through study and criticism, they raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. They came to realize that: Policy is a concrete expression of the line. Carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian policies is the guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Rather be "Left" than be Right--this is "Left" in form but Right in essence. If we act in this way, we shall fall into the trap set by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and shall unconsciously push the sons and daughters who can be educated to the side of the enemy. Only by surmounting the interference by the trend toward Right and ultra-"Left" ideas and carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian policies to the letter can we guarantee the realization of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress.

After the cadres had raised their consciousness in carrying out the Party's policies, we emphatically taught the sons and daughters who could be educated in the whole mill to settle the question of whom they should love and whom they should hate and helped them put the firm and correct political orientation in the first position. Practice shows that so long as we constantly and continuously give these young people deep-going ideological education in accordance with their actual ideological condition, we can urge the overwhelming majority of them to make revolution consciously and to advance continuously.

We chiefly grasp the following several points in educating these young people.

1. Grasp study. The most fundamental prerequisite to educating these young people is to educate them in Mao Tse-tung's thought. Besides encouraging them to do private study, Party and the League organizations often make them participate in Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and philosophical study classes of various types and admit some of them who have behaved themselves well into the hard-core study groups of the Party branches. We lead these young people to study works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously, to remold their world outlook strenuously and to raise their political consciousness continuously in the course of struggle and in light of their actual ideological conditions. In view of these young people's inferiority complex, we help them establish the "one dividing into two" viewpoint gradually, making them understand that so far as they remold themselves and make revolution consciously they equally can make contributions toward the people.

One of the sons and daughters who can be educated had some ideological burden for a relatively long period of time in the past. After studying the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, he raised his consciousness. He applied the "two-point theory" in analyzing himself and took the initiative in fighting against self-interest and criticizing revisionism, thereby shedding the ideological burden. After that, he worked actively and became a backbone in study. He was also selected to be a member of the first term of study in the workers' university operated by the cotton mill.

2. Learn the "main subject." Chairman Mao teaches the young people: "Class struggle is the main subject you must learn." These young people suffer from "prenatal deficiency" so that it is even more necessary to educate them intensively in class struggle and line struggle. We consciously allow them to participate frequently in some activities of class education. Some old workers who suffered bitterly in the old society also educate them by recounting their past sufferings and comparing the past with the present conditions and telling them their miserable histories of being oppressed and exploited in the past, thereby enabling them to see the crimes of the exploiting classes and to draw a clear line of demarcation ideologically and politically between themselves and their exploiting class families.

3. Establish models. It is very important to educate these young people and to bring up and establish models from among them. A youth who had a bad family origin dared to draw a line clearly between himself and his reactionary family and behaved himself comparatively well. Last year, he joined the League and was later elected a member of the League branch. At a meeting of League members and youths of the mill, we asked him to talk about his experience in studying Chairman Mao's works and remolding his thinking. This had great influence on the other sons and daughters who could be educated. Many of them realized that they had bright prospects

politically. Some submitted to the League branch the forms of application for League membership which they had filled out but dared not submit.

4. Work meticulously. In view of the characteristic that these young people generally dare not talk about their families and are unwilling to uncover their thinking and show numerous setbacks in the course of ideological remolding, we lay emphasis on working meticulously on them and often have chats with them, showing concern and help for them politically, ideologically, in work and in everyday life and solving their ideological and practical problems to the point.

We also have learned that: In educating the sons and daughters who can be educated, we must adhere to the proletarian principle and impose exacting demands and we should not practice unprincipled toleration and follow the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes. If they have defects and have made mistakes, we must help them through criticism. We must not admit them into the League if they are not qualified for League membership. While paying attention to the main trend we must also pay attention to preventing the possibility of covering up another trend. In this way, it will be possible to carry out the Party's proletarian policies in an all-round manner and to guarantee implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

LINE STRUGGLE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

Holding Up the Key Link

- How the CCP Committee of Ch'uanchou Hsien, Kwangsi, developed struggle between the two lines in the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production

by

a Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and a Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 10, 1972)

Ch'uanchou hsien, Kwangsi, underwent great changes during the past few years. Last year the entire hsien achieved an average output of food grains of over 800 chin per mow after three consecutive years of good harvest; and thus topped the target set in the "Program." This year the half million peasants throughout the hsien are continuing to push agricultural production forward in depth and breadth with an extremely great socialist initiative. What prosperity we are now enjoying in Ch'uanchou!

But how did this excellent situation come about? We visited comrades in Ch'uanchou hsien, who told us excitedly that it was no easy job.

Struggle

Ch'uanchou is located along the Shunhsiang River just inside the northern border of Kwangsi. This area where the soil is fertile has been a food grain producing area. However, three years ago, agricultural production throughout the hsien remained stagnant. The average per-mow output of the 500,000-odd mow of rice paddy remained around 500 chin or so and the total output was below 300,000,000 chin.

Why did the production of food grains fail to go up? Leading members of the revolutionary committee and the newly formed Party committee of the hsien constantly gave thought to this question since their inauguration. At that time a social phenomenon aroused the attention of the secretary of the hsien Party committee: Some of the people in Ch'uanchou often went out to engage in individual subsidiary production. When the number of such people increased, collective agricultural production was correspondingly deprived of manpower. As a result, it became difficult to develop farmland water conservation projects or to unfold the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production.

The secretary of the hsien Party committee became worried about this and put forward a series of questions at the leadership squad of the hsien Party committee: Where will such a way of conducting subsidiary production lead us? How should the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production be developed? The Party puts us of this post, but along which road should we lead the masses? Along which road should we lead Ch'uanchou?

Confronted with these acute questions, they reviewed the past and began a discussion:

In Ch'uanchou people often said: When agricultural production fails to go up, the only way is to look for opportunity elsewhere. As early as before the cultural revolution the hsien had already detected problems here and tried several times to solve them. But they used the wrong method. For instance, at that time, there was a production brigade that was a "point" in the hsien to be grasped. In order to help this brigade to grasp food grain production well the hsien gave it everything needed for production, including tractors and large quantities of chemical fertilizer. But what was the result? Food grain production at that "point" remained stagnant while individual subsidiary production remained vigorous.

During the cultural revolution, some of the leading comrades in the hsien felt that such subsidiary production should be controlled. So the commune and production brigade sent personnel there to "strengthen leadership." These comrades thought this would put individual subsidiary production on the track of socialism. Now that we look at this problem by elevating it to the level of the two roads, there would be no more danger of our slipping back to the evil road of capitalism! Thus wave after wave of ideological struggle was launched among the leading members of the Party committee.

At a study session of the hsien Party committee, discussion of this question was continued and some one presented this situation: Since the beginning of the movement of socialist education, a I-hsiangho Production Brigade had vigorously grasped class struggle, repudiated capitalist tendency, and planted over 1,300 mow of double-crop rice whose per-mow output exceeded the target of the "Program." However, in 1967 class struggle was slackened and capitalist tendencies became rampant. Half of the rice paddy fields were used to grow garden radish to be sold for cash, and only 500 mow of double-crop rice was grown and this was insufficient even to feed the commune members. Later the Party branch of the production brigade learned from the lesson and began to grasp class struggle vigorously again and repudiated spontaneous capitalist forces energetically. As a result, output of food grains went up again. In 1969 the average per-mow output again topped the target set in the "Program."

The process of high--low--high in food grain production in I-hsiangho Production Brigade urged everybody to sum up the historical lesson of the rise and fall of agricultural production in Ch'uanchou where the total output of food grains was 200,000,000 chin during the early period of liberation. As the movement of mutual cooperation developed, output of food grains was gradually increased. At the time of communalization it reached 300,000,000 chin. Later it dropped and remained stagnant for several years.

But what is the cause for this rise and fall in production? People looked at the entire hsien from the angle of a production brigade: Production developed and advanced forward whenever we implemented Chairman Mao's

revolutionary line, vigorously grasped class struggle and followed the socialist road resolutely, whereas production remained stagnant and went backward and capitalist tendencies became rampant whenever we deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and slackened class struggle.

Study, discussions and analyses elevated everybody's understanding. Now comrades who once supported individual subsidiary production knew that they were wrong. In the past it was originally thought that dispatching personnel to exercise control could "strengthen leadership" and "increase public accumulation." But unexpectedly wrong ideas of leadership caused the grasping of money without grasping the line and this was tantamount to issuing a lawful permit to capitalism! Leading members of the hsien Party committee realized unanimously: Socialism was built upon the ruins of capitalism where capitalist factors might grow at any time. When socialism does not occupy the positions in the countryside, capitalism is bound to occupy them. To let socialism occupy the positions in the countryside, the basic point is to have a Marxist-Leninist line.

The Party committee of Ch'uanchou hsien was determined to grasp this key link known as line and lead the masses of peasants in the hsien to advance along the broad road of socialism resolutely!

Breakthrough

On the agricultural front are we to take food grains as the key link and insure all-round development or are we to practice money in command? The struggle between the two lines was very violent. To take food grains as the key link and insure all-round development is a broad road leading to socialism. Money in command is a blind alley leading toward capitalism. To solve this problem, the Ch'uanchou Hsien Party Committee decided to conduct line education for the 500,000 peasants in resolutely following the socialist road.

But how was this line education conducted?

Comrades of the hsien Party committee knew that in this movement of socialist education and uncovering of capitalism, "the most important thing is to set examples for the peasants." A Yao nationality deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee went all over his native country to conduct repeated investigation and summing up of experience and discovered some typical examples:

Ch'aonan Commune is located in a mountainous area and it was hit by drought nine years out of every ten. In the past there were less than 4,000 mow of fields capable of retaining water and the output of food grains was less than 400 chin per mow. The thinking of the masses was relatively confused and there were quite a few people engaged in individual subsidiary production. In this commune there was a popular mountain song which went: "Ch'aonan is short of water and fuel. The people do not listen to advice and the land refuses to increase production. It is next to impossible to change the situation."

Was it really so difficult to change Ch'aonan? With this question in mind, the Party committee of the commune mobilized the masses to hold debates, enumerated the perils of capitalist tendencies, conducted repudiations in the fields, at meetings and at homes, and compiled materials of these repudiations for use in primary and middle schools. Many people came to speak about their own personal experience and many people wrote to their relatives abroad. In this way a mass education movement quickly took shape in which the masses educated the cadres, the cadres educated the masses and the commune members educated one another.

Here there was a story:

There were two youths among the poor and lower-middle peasants who wanted to go elsewhere to engage in individual subsidiary production. Now, an old man came and told the youths about his own experience: In the old society he was a tenant-peasant and during the land reform he served as chairman of a peasant association. Later he failed to listen to Chairman Mao well and wanted to get rich. So, instead of doing legitimate work, he went to sell sugar. But later he became aware that this was forgetting his identity, so he tore down his sugar selling equipment.

After telling this story, the old man led the youths to his house to inspect the dismantled equipment and said: I want to ask you to farm for the sake of revolution on behalf of the poor and lower-middle peasants! Thus these two youths were deeply educated and decided not to follow the evil path. Now, these two youths are advancing happily along the broad road of socialism together with the old man.

In summer, 1970, when the dam of a reservoir was breached by flood water, these two youths were the first ones to jump into the water to plug the breach and save the dam. The masses praised them: "Bad boys have become good fellows." But what happened to the old man? During the past two years he actively requested to be assigned to take charge of irrigation of the fields in the production brigade and he did his job with a great sense of responsibility. On March 30 this year when the brigade was hit by a cold front, the old man failed to return home even after dark. People lit torches to look for him but found him working in the field in bitter cold to cover the rice sprouts carefully with thin plastic sheets.

Education in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line changed Ch'aonan. Now the area of fields capable of retaining water was increased to 13,000 mow and the average output of food grains was greatly increased to 914 chin per mow, thus creating the highest record in per-mow output in the communes of the hsien.

The power of example is great. The hsien Party committee rapidly popularized Ch'aonan's experience and a vigorous upsurge was stirred up throughout Ch'uanchou in education in the Party's basic line. An absolute majority of those who practiced individual subsidiary production returned to the first line of agricultural production.

"Of all things in the world, man is the most precious." With man and with guidance by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, victories on the agricultural front of Ch'uanchou were won one after another.

"Water conservation is the life blood of agriculture." However, Ch'uanchou failed to build large and medium water conservation projects well. This was due to wrong bearing and line; failure of the people to work in concert; and the lack of manpower. But now the situation is different. When people work in concert they can move even T'ai Shan. Work on Mop'an Reservoir, the biggest water conservation project ever in the history of Ch'uanchou--was started in 1970 and three years' work was completed in two years. The project will begin operation next year and will be capable of irrigating 120,000 mow of land.

At the site of the reservoir, leading members of the hsien Party committee struggled against nature together with the broad masses of people. The masses said: "Cadres under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line worry about socialism and take the lead in contributing their efforts under difficult conditions, what else can we do but to get at the job?"

Development of water conservation projects helped to increase the area of fields capable of retaining water from 270,000 mow to 450,000 mow. This provided a solid foundation for the planting of double-crop rice.

Ch'uanchou is located in northern Kwangsi between two huge mountains where spring comes late and autumn sets in early. The practice here has always been to sow in ch'ingming and plant in hsiaoman and only one crop of intermediate rice was planted a year. It was listed as a "prohibited area for late rice." In the past many people practiced "money in command" and began to go elsewhere to find ways to make money as soon as autumn harvest was completed. Under such circumstances, how could they have the mind to plant two crops?

Now, they farm for the sake of revolution and have put double-cropping of rice on their agenda. This is a revolution in the system of farming and also a revolution in ideology and understanding. In this revolution, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee who was recently assigned there persevered in conducting investigation all year around in the 64 production brigades of the 18 communes of the hsien. Together with other members of the hsien Party committee, he went to a production brigade with a wide expanse of fields but few people to engage in experiments on late rice varieties and to production brigades in high cold mountains to sum up experience in late rice planting.

He thought if double-crop rice could be planted in places with a wide expanse of fields but few people and up in high and cold mountains, there was no reason why double-crop rice could not be planted in Ch'uanchou. One of the old poor peasant looked at the sea of golden rice crops and said with happy tears in his eyes: "I have lived for more than 60 years. I have only seen rice ripening in August but never in October. What a difference it makes when Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is here to guide us!" Last

year nearly 400,000 mow of double-crop rice was planted in Ch'uanchou, which was three and a half times the figure of 1968. This year they are advancing toward the goal of 500,000 mow.

After man has changed, land also changes. Now Ch'uanchou has already put an end to the stagnation of food grain production. In 1969 the total output of food grains in the hsien was 340,000,000 chin, thus breaking through the 300,000,000 chin mark which could not be achieved for many years. In 1970 it reached 390,000,000 chin and in 1971 it reached 440,000,000 chin. Now they are advancing forward to achieve even higher output.

Advance

As a result of repudiation of capitalist tendencies and vigorous grasping of food grain production, output of food grains in Ch'uanchou has increased gradually. However, in some localities people failed to see the difference clearly and cut out even legitimate family subsidiary production. Some cadres developed the idea that "it is safe to grasp food grains but dangerous to grasp subsidiary production" and said: "The line will be correct as long as we have food grains."

Is it really true that "the line will be correct as long as we have food grains?" Not necessarily. Some communes and production brigades increased their food grain output but failed to grasp diversified management well. As a result, they increased output without increasing their income. This affected the consolidation of the collective economy and the initiative of the masses for production. In this way, it will become impossible to follow the socialist road resolutely and it is still inconsistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Facts made comrades of the Ch'uanchou hsien Party committee realize that there was a question of whether we truly want or only pretend to want to learn from Tachai and develop agriculture in a big way. If we make rational arrangements according to local conditions, according to the guideline for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary production and fishing, and according to the guideline for food grains, cotton, oils, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, medicinal herbs and miscellaneous crops, we truly want to learn from Tachai and develop agriculture in a big way; otherwise we only pretend to want to do so.

To grasp food grains alone is to pretend to want to develop agriculture. To want truly or to pretend to want actually concerns the question of which way we should follow! The Marxist-Leninist line comes only after a struggle to eliminate interferences from the "Left" and the Right. Thus they again penetrated deep among the masses repeatedly to look for advanced typical examples in the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to lead the masses to go forward continuously.

They summed up the experience of Takang production brigade as follows:

Takang production brigade is near the Hsiang River whose rising and lowering water level produced a delta where there were only a few wild mulberry trees and some weeds. But during recent years the poor and lower-middle peasants fought against and tried resolutely to change nature. They devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the collective cause. They planted 500 mow of mulberry trees and grew three to four hundred sheets of silkworms a year. The selling of cocoons alone produced an income of over 20,000 yuan a year. They also planted fruit trees and medicinal herbs as well as raised pigs, ducks, etc.

Development of diversified management increased public accumulation. So they bought electric motors, rice milling machines and cotton gins, built silkworm nurseries and warehouses themselves, and set up electric power plants, brick kilns, and others.

In this way the good experience of using subsidiary production to support agriculture bears fruit in this production brigade in the southern part of the motherland. Now the average output of food grains in Takang production brigade exceeds 1,000 chin per mow and the income of the commune members is increased several times. Now no one goes away to engage in individual subsidiary production any more. The strong socialist economy has defeated capitalist tendencies. The prosperous broad road of socialism is attracting the broad masses of commune members.

During his several visits to Takang, the secretary of the hsien Party committee realized from practice that the banner must be positive and clearcut when we want to stop or encourage something. He grasped this typical example of Takang which was like a torch shining all over the place. Takang's experience was spreading everywhere in Ch'uanchou like wild fire. In the course of "practice, knowledge, again practice, again knowledge," people tried to implement correctly the guideline, "With food grain as the key link, insure all-round development," and engaged in diversified management. When allocations were made for the use of labor, they made sure that there was sufficient labor for agricultural production. When arrangements were made for varieties of crops to be planted, they made sure that planned and proportional development could be effected. They also made sure that their diversified management was consistent with the needs of the state plans and the livelihood of the people. They also tried to devote more energy to diversified management during slack farming seasons but less during busy farming seasons. Furthermore, as the commune members tried to take good care of collective economy, they also engaged in appropriate family subsidiary production.

Take the above-mentioned Ch'aonan commune as an example. There was a production brigade there with 200 mow of land. Some 180 mow of the land was used for planting rice, but the rest was used for growing economic crops for the development of collective subsidiary production. They made rational arrangements and made sure that an absolute majority of the labor force was used for agricultural production. They did a relatively good job in making arrangements for agriculture as well as for subsidiary production. People said excitedly: when we distinguish between the two roads, the two lines and

see the bearing clearly, we can implement the policies and make all-round arrangements boldly in concert. In this way we can advance toward socialism rapidly!

Development in Ch'uanchou is more and more diversified. A comparison of the situation last year with that of three years ago shows that the area of afforestation was increased by 200,000 mow, the number of silkworms was doubled and area of sugar cane planting was increased by five times..... When development is diversified, capital accumulates and we shall have money to buy chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, and agricultural machinery and to build water conservation projects. In this way, output of food grains will increase even more.

But where did this victory come from? Reviewing the past three years of struggle, comrades of the hsien Party committee said happily: This is what we call "Correctness of the ideological and political line decides everything!" This is called "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place!"

Now we have got an answer to the first question which we brought up.

However, is the question fully answered? No, not yet. The struggle between the two classes is protracted, twisted and violent. The struggle between the two roads is not peaceful. For instance, can we be certain that there will be no capitalist tendencies when we engage in diversified management collectively? Not necessarily. Comrades of the Ch'uanchou hsien Party committee learned one lesson:

During its development of diversified operations Ts'aiwan commune set up a brick and tile factory. At the beginning it was managed fairly well, but later they paid more and more attention to brick and tile making. Some of the production brigades used as much as 50 percent of their labor force to make bricks and tiles. As a result, they failed to manage green manure production well and failed to accumulate fertilizer well. The following year, farming work became very passive.

Upon discovering this, the hsien Party committee thought this showed that although the method was changed, thinking was not. This was still money in command and was not a socialist way. Thus members of the hsien Party committee hurried to go down to conduct propsganda, assistance and education. It was then that Ts'aiwan was changed. If Ts'aiwan was like this, other localities would be just the same. We must be very careful about it!

Comrades of Ch'uanchou hsien Party committee are advancing incessantly and boldly in their struggle against interferences from the "Left" and the Right. They realize profoundly that the line which we implement decides whether we practice socialism or capitalism. When the line is correct and the bearing clear, we shall be able to see things clearly, dare

to strengthen policy education and lead the masses. They are determined to raise aloft this key link known as Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, work together with the 500,000-odd masses of people throughout the hsien, further strengthen the socialist economy, win more victories in the struggle against capitalist forces, and let socialism occupy positions in the countryside firmly.

* * *

SPORTS

Mass Sports in South China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 13, 1972)

sports have been growing more popular in the south china province of kwangtung since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. people are improving their physique and playing skills.

the people, particularly young people, act on chairman mao's teaching: "wherever feasible, physical culture and sports of all kinds should be encouraged, such as physical exercises, ball games, running, mountain climbing, swimming and traditional chinese taichi boxing." they carry out varied sports activities during work breaks, after-school hours, festivals or holidays.

doing setting-up exercises to radio music is very popular among industrial and office workers, teachers and students, and people's commune members. it has become a regular activity for millions upon millions of people. in some places, 70 to 80 per cent of the people regularly do these body-building exercises.

with its long coastline and numerous rivers and lakes, kwangtung has favourable conditions for swimming and the number of swimmers has grown, particularly in the pearl river delta and other coastal areas criss-crossed with streams. take tungkuan county, known as a "land of swimmers", over 70 per cent of the population in some communes go swimming. even in the mountain areas of northern kwangtung and on hainan island, swimming facilities have been set up in storage ponds and reservoirs.

many places promote sports appropriate to the surroundings and people's preferences. in taishan county, where volleyball has long been a favourite, the number of such ball teams has grown from some 2,000 before the cultural revolution to more than 5,000 at present. now every village has at least one volleyball court, and every production team a volleyball team. in another county, meihsien, where football is a traditional sport, the number of teams has reached over 2,600.

sports are also popular among women. they take part in sports meets and competitions, many of them coming to the fore. women participate in river-crossing, long-distance swimming, armed swimming and other difficult feats. women commune members of chuang nationality in a production brigade in huaichi county organized a basketball team and helped promote sports in the hilly area. in another hilly county, nanhsiung, 65 per cent of the women members of a commune do setting-up exercises, play ball games and take part in races, tug-of-war and other sports.

the people pay close attention to the principles of frugality and self-reliance in promoting sports. they make their own horizontal and parallel bars, climbing poles and other sports gear of local timber and bamboo. they make tug-of-war ropes of wild hemp and protective pads

of coconut fibre. teachers and pupils of a primary school in szuhui county have made dozens of pieces of sports equipment on their own, including hurdles, protective pads, bars and table tennis nets, saving more than 1,000 yuan. many primary schools in chiangmen city improvised table tennis tables, which cost just two or three yuan each.

sports standards have improved. sportsmen in the province have repeatedly set national and provincial records since the cultural revolution.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees attach great importance to giving youngsters sparetime physical training. most of the counties and cities now have sparetime physical culture schools or centres. in the past year and more, tens of thousands of teenagers have enrolled in sparetime training in ball games, track and field events, gymnastics, swimming and other events. many physical culture workers have gone to grass-roots levels to give technical guidance and have thus promoted mass sports.

Shanghai Produces More Sports Goods

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 13, 1972)

eighteen factories in shanghai are working at top speed to produce more sports equipment to meet the growing demand. the workers take this as part of the warm response to chairman mao's great call "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health."

this major light and heavy industrial centre last year produced a record number of "double-happiness" table tennis balls, a brand officially approved as the world championship ball by the i.t.t.f., and a wide range of leather balls. the first four months of this year saw a further increase.

horizontal bars, parallel bars, pommelled horses, hurdles, javelins and other sports gear are being turned out in greater quantity.

wood and steel basketball goal posts that are light and durable, plastic-soled foooball shoes and all-rubber balls are among some of the inexpensive products produced to meet the needs of mass physical training by the working people.

some factories are turning out smaller parallel bars with adjustable heights, smaller shotputs and other sports goods of small sizes designed for youngsters.

there are also sophisticated products for international championships and other large-scale tournaments. among them are automatic electric score indicators for table tennis games and electric basketball goal posts.

the workers have made technical innovations to improve quality. an electric thermostat drying box has replaced the electric thermal drier in making leather balls. the new equipment helps ensure perfect shape, elasticity and good handling. strict inspection is enforced to guarantee non-change in shape at varying temperatures and humidity. more than 99 per cent of the shanghai balls factory's products are up to standard.

GRAIN PRODUCTION

Achievements in Mass Farm Scientific Experiments

-- Fifth in a series on how three Provinces in North China achieve grain sufficiency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1972)

another factor that has brought grain self-sufficiency to hopei, shantung and honan provinces is the large-scale farm scientific experiments conducted by commune members, revolutionary cadres and agro-scientific workers.

the provinces over the past few years have adopted and popularized fine new strains of wheat, maize, kaoliang (chinese sorghum), millet, cotton and other crops and pioneered advanced methods to protect plants and prevent insects. they have also accumulated experience in transforming alkaline land, inter-planting, seed nursing and transplanting. some low-lying and alkaline regions used to plant dry crops. now they have been transformed for rice paddy cultivation. double or triple cropping has replaced single cropping, with increased yield.

leading members at various levels have adhered to chairman mao's instruction: "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country" and guided the mass movement, joining in the experimental work.

many people's communes and production brigades have formed scientific experiment groups composed of poor and lower-middle peasants as the backbone and including cadres, agro-technicians and educated young people. the agro-scientific and research departments and experimental farms in the provinces, administrative regions and counties have helped spur the movement. hopei province alone last year adopted dozens of new varieties which give high yield of fine quality and are resistant to insects, drought or excessive rain. the tangshan administrative region in the province has built hundreds of insecticide and chemical fertilizer plants. the region achieved an all-time high grain output last year.

the mass scientific experiments have also trained local experts, including poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people who in turn have played an important role in promoting the movement. yao shih-chang, party branch secretary of a production brigade in shantung, has grasped the law governing high peanut yield and after a long period of study and investigation developed the theory of planting the crop. the land under his management has yielded 6 tons of peanut per hectare. his experience is being popularized throughout the country. liu ying-hsiang, a brigade party branch secretary and veteran poor peasant of honan province, has combined his study of chairman mao's philosophic thinking with scientific experiments on wheat over the past 20 years. he has produced over 7.5 tons of wheat per hectare. the brigade under his leadership achieved 5.1 tons of wheat per hectare last year as against 0.75 tons in the early post-liberation days. his experience has been spread throughout the county which, thanks to his experience, topped 3.75 tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. hsi jui-hua, a young woman of hopei and head of a scientific group, has devised methods to control eight species of insect pests after three years of hard work.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants", agro-technicians in the provinces have gone down to the rural areas to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. they have been maturing politically and enriched their research topics. people from the agro-scientific institute of hsinhsiang administrative region in honan province have cultivated 39 specifications of fine seed strains. these have been planted to large acreage with good results. a specialist in plant protection once found, while working in a sweet potato producing brigade, that though the output was high, the plants suffered from black rot. this not only affects quality, but makes it difficult to store the potatoes. he went throughout the region to ask the opinions of poor and lower-middle peasants. he made repeated experiments and cut the rate of the disease from 75 per cent to 1.9 per cent. when asked to describe his experience, he said: "if we carry out scientific experiments with the people, there is no limit to creating new things.

a movement is now growing vigorously throughout the three provinces to implement still better the eight-point charter for agriculture (soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management).

Local Industry Spurs Farm Modernization

-- Sixth in a series on how three provinces in Northern China achieve grain sufficiency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1972)

acting on chairman mao's great instruction "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the people of three provinces in northern china are energetically developing local industry to hasten farm mechanization and technical transformation of agriculture.

with state assistance, hopei, shantung and honan provinces have set up a large number of small enterprises covering mining, metallurgy, farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and cement making. quite a number of counties, people's communes and production brigades have in the main mechanized or semi-mechanized ploughing, irrigation and drainage, field transport, plant protection and farm-produce processing. all this has contributed to attainment of self-sufficiency in grain by the three provinces.

constant floods, droughts and alkalinization and long feudal rule before liberation kept farm production at a very low level in this vast area of the three adjoining provinces.

after liberation, particularly after collectivization, the peasants, led by the communist party organizations, began the bitter struggle against the elements.

this struggle and their studies of chairman mao's general principle for developing the national economy enabled them to understand that the only correct road for socialist agriculture is to mechanize farming on the basis of collectivization. so they set out to develop local industry for this purpose after the rural people's communes were set up in 1958.

however, this encountered sabotage from liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, who pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. when china faced temporary difficulties owing to natural disasters and sabotage by soviet revisionism in 1959-1961, these political swindlers wantonly slashed back local industry. this retarded farm mechanization in these provinces.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought condemned the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by liu shao-chi and company. farm mechanization began to gather speed again.

during the cultural revolution, honan has built 20 small iron and steel plants, 58 small chemical fertilizer plants and over 100 small cement works. the province last year produced twice as much pig iron, half as much steel again and four times as much cement as in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

hopei has concentrated on developing industries that provide raw and semi-finished materials for farm mechanization. the province has set up over 1,000 small enterprises producing iron, steel, chemical fertilizer and cement. the production capacity of

nitrogenous fertilizer in the province has grown 55-fold since 1965, and the capacity of the county- and commune-run phosphorous fertilizer plants has grown 11-fold.

Shantung has built more than 600 small enterprises. these cover iron and steel making, machine building, power generating, chemicals and cement making.

in all, the three provinces now have twice as many tractors and five times as many diesel engines and electric motors as in 1965. over 90 per cent of the counties in these provinces have farm machinery repair plants. many counties have a repair and maintenance network down to the production brigades.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels adhere to the policy of mainly relying on the localities to make farm machinery. many places have built up an independent farm machinery industry that uses local raw materials. the progress made by tsunhua county in hopei province is typical.

tapping its rich mineral resources, this hilly county in a few years' time has set up a complete range of small industry serving agriculture, covering coal mining, metallurgy and farm machinery. tsunhua has more than 110 small factories and mines run by the county or people's communes. this is a result of following chairman mao's general policy for the development of the national economy -- "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", and simultaneously developing industry and agriculture, light and heavy industries. the county's machine-building industry now makes more than 900 products including motors, diesel engines, pumps, threshers, crushers, transformers and simple machine tools. in the past the county could make only picks, sickles and hoes. transportation and the processing of farm and side-line products are mechanized or semi-mechanized. fields are farmed and irrigated by machines to a great extent. the people in other places in the three provinces with natural conditions like those in tsunhua are studying its experience so as to develop farm mechanization faster.

the low-lying hsinhsiang administrative region of honan province was subject to drought, waterlogging and alkalinity before liberation. in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the people there followed chairman mao's instruction "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture" and launched a drive to build reservoirs on hills and sink wells on the plains. in the past few years they built more than 70 small and medium-sized reservoirs and 670 electric pumping stations, dug main ditches totalling 100 kilometres in length, sank more than 40,000 pump wells and put up 100,000 high or low tension transmission line poles. to meet the needs of building irrigation works, the hsinhsiang people, led by the regional party committee, built 350 farm machinery manufacturing or repair factories and 31 cement works. these have turned out a large number of motors, pumps and diesel engines and large quantities of cement. fiftyseven small chemical works mainly producing chemical fertilizer went up in recent years.

better water conservancy facilities and more chemical fertilizer have contributed to good yields for years on end. the average per-hectare grain yield in

hsinhsiang in 1970 was 56 per cent over 1965, and that of ginned cotton 66 per cent. output of these crops went up again last year.

places lacking coal and iron ore have difficulties in making farm machines. but the people strive to develop agricultural production and, on the basis of a steady rise in their living standard, increase their public funds to buy machines. huantai county in shantung province is an example.

situated on the alluvial plain in the lower reaches of the yellow river, the county has neither coal nor iron. since the people's communes were set up in 1958, the county's leadership has adhered to the policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". it set to and developed side-line production while raising grain output. the county undertakes a dozen side-lines such as forestry, pig raising, brick making, oil pressing and flour milling. it always sows a certain acreage to cotton and tobacco, major industrial crops there. communes and production brigades are breeding fish wherever possible. they use reeds for weaving articles so as to raise their income and accumulate funds to buy machines. they have bought more than 4,490 tractors, motors, diesel and petrol engines. the county, communes and production brigades share over 330 big and medium-sized metal-cutting machine tools. the county now has more than semi-mechanized its ploughing, irrigation and drainage, transportation, threshing, plant protection and farm-produce processing.

TEXTILES

Northwest China Mill Raises Production of Knitting Yarn

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jun. 14, 1972)

bulky knitting yarn of polyacrylonitrile fibre (chinlan) produced by a new mill in kansu province, northwest china, is popular for its bright colour, high quality and low price.

using local raw material, the mill has constantly increased output since going into operation in 1970. it has produced 1,900 tons of the yarn so far.

leading cadres and workers have made efforts to tap the potential of the equipment. the mill had some machines for spinning coarse yarn and others for fine yarn. veteran workers saw that the equipment for spinning fine yarn was not fully used and proposed transforming it into equipment that could spin both coarse and fine yarn. with the support of the mill revolutionary committee, workers, cadres and technicians pooled their wisdom and completed it within a month. the daily output of knitting yarn rose from 1.8 to 3.8 tons.

when the mill first went into operation, only cationic dyes were used and the yarn was dyed only in such light colours as grey, cream, pale blue and pink. dark colour such as bottle green and brown could not be produced. scientific research by the dyeing workshop showed that the polyacrylonitrile fibre contains some acid chemicals which can combine with basic dyes. the workers and technicians selected basic dyes of red, orange, yellow, green, black, blue and purple to make experiments. after more than 40 experiments, they evolved a new technological process of dyeing at high temperature and pressure. the colour is fast and bright and the yarn soft. tests of exposure to sunshine, washing, soaking in sweat and abrasion showed that the fastness of the colour was up to state standard and some even higher than the advanced national level. the use of basic dyes has made the yarn easier to produce and reduced production cost. the number of colour has increased from 16 to 60. over 720,000 yuan was saved last year by the use of basic dyes.

ART GLASSWARE

East China Handicraft Center Turns Out New Art Glassware

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 14, 1972)

one thousand glass articles of varied colours have been made by the art glassware factory in tzupo city in the east china province of shantung during the great proletarian cultural revolution. new skills have been evolved to make this traditional art handicraft combine utility and appreciation.

tzupo has been producing art glassware for some 1,000 years. this trade was on the verge of extinction due to the oppression and exploitation of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism before liberation. many veteran craftsmen had to take up other trades to eke out a living. in new china chairman mao's revolutionary line has led to the rejuvenation of this art. the superior socialist system opens broad prospects for it.

interior painting is a traditional method of decorating glassware such as snuff bottles. through the small opening of the bottle, the craftsmen uses a special bamboo brush to paint scenery, figures, birds or animals on the inner surface of the bottle. they are exquisitely executed and distinctive. now this method is also used to decorate bottles with scenes of present-day life, production or revolutionary struggles, apart from traditional designs. it is applied with higher artistry and painting technique.

the 350 new designs created in the cultural revolution include "morning sun shines over the taching oilfield" which shows derricks towering toward the sky under the first rays of the morning sun. this reflects how the oil workers exploit and build taching by self-reliance under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. two other designs portray brave militiamen of the south china sea

and peasants celebrating good harvests. another design shows the close unity of the revolutionary people of all countries and their determination to support each other.

the craftsmen succeeded in working out a new technique of coloured interior painting baked into the glass so that the painting is water-proof. this now makes it possible to fill such art objects with water. by bold innovations the craftsmen have turned out 150 kinds of interior painted articles, the biggest being about two feet and the smallest less than one inch. customers like them.

glass balls with coloured ornamentation applied inside used to be round. now they are made in some 100 shapes of diverse kinds of animals. a dozen new glass articles such as ash trays, writing brush holders, flower holders, table lamp stands and alarm clock cases combine utility and art.

the factory has also produced glass tubes, ampoules for medical use and new products for industrial use.

OLD REVOLUTIONARY BASES

Militant Unity Among People in East China Old Revolutionary Base Areas

(NCNA-English Fuchow, Jun. 14, 1972)

neighbouring juichin and changting counties on the kiangsi-fukien border of east china, which fought together in the 1930's against the kuomintang reaction's onslaughts, have carried forward their militant unity since liberation in transforming nature.

juichin in kiangsi, and changting in fukien, are two mountainous revolutionary base areas set up by chairman mao during the second revolutionary civil war. the people there overthrew the local tyrants, carried out land reform, and established soviet power. they smashed the large-scale "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the chiang kai-shek reactionaries between 1930 and 1934 against the red area centred on juichin. when the red army left on the long march, these counties carried on guerilla warfare. after liberation, the people continued the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle in developing production.

inspired by the ninth party congress line of unity for victory, these people are today supporting and learning from each other in their advances in socialist revolution and construction.

learning from each other

the battle of shatzekang farm in juichin, once a barren place, began in 1965 in response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

determined to build the old revolutionary base area into a beautiful locality, the shatzekang farm workers used their hands and shoulder poles to terrace 60 hectares of contour fields. they deep ploughed the land, removed the upper layer of gravel and replaced it by fertile soil carried in from far away. they planted paddy rice, peanuts, sugar cane, and fruit trees. the hills are today laden with fruit trees and woods. the paddy fields yield 7.5 tons per hectare a year. shatzekang farm sold 250 tons of water melon to the state in 1971.

the kucheng commune in neighbouring changting county was inspired by the achievements of the farm. the commune party committee organized more than 200 cadres to walk 20 kilometres to the farm for a visit. upon their return, they led the commune members in transforming barren hills. many of them hewed rock by day and terraced fields at night under torchlight. they carried silt and other fertilizer uphill to improve the poor soil. six barren hills were reclaimed throughout the commune last winter and this spring. flights of terraced fields have been created. they are green with oil tea trees, firs, bamboo, chestnuts, and orange, pear and other fruit trees.

two production teams belonging to different communes across the border of the two counties exchanged experience in rice-growing. the hanwohsieh team had an excellent harvest last year while the shihjenpei team had an unsatisfactory one. the first recommended its experience in nursing rice seedlings in a hothouse with the aid of steam and transplanting the seedlings with soil attached to the roots. it was this that enabled the hanwohsieh team to advance the time of transplantation and achieve a good harvest.

when spring plowing began this year, two people from the shihjenpei team went to the hanwohsieh production team with their rice seeds to learn the new technique. the team welcomed them. the best hothouse was put at their use and a veteran communist party member in charge of the seedling nurseries was assigned to work along with them. together they made the seedling beds of sand, good soil from the vegetable garden, dry silt and urine, and burned firewood to raise the temperature to speed up germination. the team leader stayed on with them to keep the nursery at a constant temperature. after 9 days, the rice seedlings sprouted. with this help from the neighbouring team, shihjenpei production team planted rice seedlings earlier than in previous years and the quality was better.

enthusiastic support

the production team leader of the huangsha brigade of the yehping commune in juichin county was awakened one night by pounding on his door. it was a store keeper who had come over five-kilometre mountain road from the kucheng commune seed grain station of changting county to exchange seed rice.

the leader was worried when he heard that the seed sown in the kucheng commune had rotted in bad weather. he said: "your difficulties are also ours. we will help." he was up at dawn the following morning and filled all the seed rice in the store-house into sacks, about 1,500 kilogrammes in all, with the store keeper. then the commune members carried these sacks of seed rice to the roadside ready for shipment. other production teams of the brigade did the same. the brigade that very day

prepared about 3,500 kilogrammes of seed rice for the kucheng commune. the commune members worked through the night to dip the seed for quick germination. they transplanted the early rice in time. nearly 150 hectares of early short stalk rice is now growing very well after careful work and more fertilizer.

the kucheng commune helped the huangsha production brigade build hydro-electric station. it was in the winter of 1969. the brigade began to build a hydro-dlectric station but lacked the right generator. learning this, the kucheng commune members and cadres decided to lend a generator of the same type they had in reserve with two electricians to help with the work. the project was completed in about a month. the two electricians helped train qualified operators for the brigade.

build motor road with one heart

there is a "friendship road" linking changting and juichin counties. it was built up by their people with state assistance during the great proletarian cultural revolution to meet the needs of the rising production of the mountainous areas.

the project involved many difficulties in filling in gullies and cutting through hilltops to lay the road in the mountainous border area. but the people pooled their wisdom and helped each other to do the job in a short time.

HERBICIDES

Herbicides Popularized in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1972)

china has made remarkable progress in research, production and use of herbicides during the great proletarian cultural revolution, thanks to the strengthened party and government leadership.

there is an annual increase in varieties and quantity. a good weed killer is being mass produced in more than ten provinces and municipalities. other varieties, mostly made from by-products of the chemical industry, are being widely used.

weeding used to account for one-third of the labour power used in china's rural areas every year. the use of herbicides saves manpower and makes it possible to keep pace with improved farming system, innovations in cultivation and the constant rise in mechanization.

wild oat is a main weed in wheat fields in china's northwest, northeast and southwest. the chinghai provincial institute for chemical research formed a worker-cadre-technician group, which trial-produced an effective wild oat killer from chemical by-products, and put it into mass production last year. the rural areas

around shanghai started to try weed killers on vegetable plots in 1967, and succeeded in handling celery, carrots and chinese cabbage. this saved 150 to 300 workdays per hectare and the cost of the herbicide was only 10.5 yuan.

hunan province has expanded the area of rice fields on which herbicides are applied 20 fold that before the cultural revolution. a series of effective measures have been summed up in the province on the basis of correctly handling the relation between weeding and intensive farming, rational close planting and irrigation. quite a few farms, production brigades and teams have improved the spraying methods to reduce the consumption of herbicides and raise its efficiency. yunnan province formed a special group in 1969 to direct herbicide-weeding. the group carried out experiments on large areas and popularized the experience by working in coordination with poor and lower-middle peasants and agricultural technical departments in kunming and other districts. the province has now eliminated major kinds of weeds in rice fields. some state farms in heilungkiang province have widely used airplanes and surface sprayers to apply herbicides to wheat fields.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ballet Troupe Gives Premiere in Changchun

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 14, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania gave its premiere of the ballet "daughter of the highlands" here this evening to the warm applause of an audience of 1,500 workers, peasants and soldiers. the troupe is led by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee.

attending the performance were cheng chi-chiao, secretary of the kirin provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; ho yu-fa, secretary of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the provincial military command of the chinese people's liberation army; chang ying and yao tien-lu, standing committee members of the c.p.c. provincial committee and vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed locally chang chi-hui, hsu lo-fu, chung ming-piao, lei sheng and nieh chi-tung; and vice-chairmen of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee liu chin-tsai, chen chung, li pei-huai and chai hsiang-kun. they met with troupe leader mantho bala and other albanian comrades-in-arms.

after the performance, cheng chi-chiao, ho yu-fa and others mounted the stage amid warm applause and shook hands with the artists, presented them with a basket of flowers and congratulated them on their successful performance. cheers of "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" burst forth on the stage and in the hall.

the albanian troupe arrived here by special train from shenyang on june 12. it was greeted at the railway station by leading members of the kirin provincial and changchun municipal revolutionary committees and army units stationed locally including yao tien-lu and li pei-huai and more than 1,000 workers, peasants and soldiers and artists. the albanian comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given by the provincial revolutionary committee that evening. comrade cheng chi-chiao and comrade mantho bala spoke at the banquet, wishing that the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania would grow daily.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Austria Holds Reception for Visiting Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Vienna, Jun. 13, 1972)

chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi held a reception here this evening for the visiting delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

wang wen-lin, head, chen mu, deputy head, and other members of the chinese delegation attended the reception.

present at the reception were about 150 guests including josef staribacher, austrian commerce minister, rudolf sallinger, chairman of the austrian federal chamber of commerce, arno halusa, deputy secretary general of the ministry for foreign affairs, mayer gunthof, president of the austrian industrialists' association, josef hastinger, president of the association's china committee, paul alexander forster, vice-chairman of the austrian federal chamber of commerce, alfred reiter, director of the prime minister's office, as well as representatives from the austrian industrial and commercial circles and friends from other circles.

austrian ambassador to china hans thalberg and commercial counsellor of the austrian embassy in peking emil raikich also attended the reception.

present also were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to austria and the commercial representative of the democratic people's republic of korea.

all diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Canadian Friend Paul T.K. Lin

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome mr. paul t.k. lin, associate professor at mcgill university, canada, and mrs. lin.

present were leading members of departments concerned, including liao cheng-chih, ching pu-chun, chang wen-chin, chang ying, sung chih-kuang, fang hsiao and pu chao-min.

chiao kuan-hua met mr. and mrs. lin and had a friendly conversation with them prior to the banquet.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Leaves Peking for Cyprus

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1972)

ho yang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of cyprus, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND IRAN

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meet Iranian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1972)

chinese premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister ho ying this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

present on the occasion were chou chueh, tang wen-sheng, ma chieh-hsien and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Li Teh-sheng, Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and liao cheng-chih and wang kuo-chuan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with friends from the japanese veterans' association for japanese-chinese friendship saburo endo, former army lieutenant general, and noboru shimoda, tatsuyuki okabayashi, tetsuya uchida, sadao goto and chiaki katori, and japanese friend in peking sueo tokuchi. the japanese friends were entertained at dinner.

present were lu tsun-fu, li ping, kan mai, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, wang yun, chin su-cheng, chin li, ting min, shan ta-chi, chou pin, huang hsing, chao chung-hsin, li chih-chieh, kao kuang-tse and wang yin.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Trade Unionists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the trade unionists'

friendship delegation to china of the all-japan federation of marine transportation workers unions. leader of the delegation is masahito hidaka and deputy leader is takujo iwai.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, chang yu, tuan yun and wang tung-feng.

CHINA AND MALTA

First Maltese Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1972)

joseph lennard forace, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of malta to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, and wang tung, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Chemical Fertilizer Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 13, 1972)

a chinese delegation of chemical fertilizer industry with chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, as leader and tuan chin-po, director of the fuel and chemical industries bureau of anhwei province, as deputy leader arrived here today by train.

the delegation was met at the railway station by chong song nam, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations of korea, hwang jin chil, vice-minister of chemical industry, li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, and pae yong jae, vice-director of the foreign ministry.

also present were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1972)

a 20-member delegation to china of the marxist-leninist groups and the socialist youth league (marxist-leninist) of norway concluded a visit to peking and left here by train today to tour southern china before going home.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese departments concerned including cheng chih-ping and liu ju-kun.

before the norwegian friends came to peking, they visited kwangchow and wuhan and linhsien county of honan province.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Friendship Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1972)

the friendship tourist group from romania led by gavrus gheorghe, an instructor in the organization department of the central committee of the romanian communist party, left here for home by air today at the end of a visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including ti wen-wei, ting ping, cheng chih-ping and hsing jen-hsien.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Friend Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1972)

swedish friend madame margareta rita vinde wound up her friendly visit to peking and left here for home by air today.

mme. vinde came to china for a visit on june 6 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries after she paid a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. during her stay in peking, the swedish guest visited factories, a rural people's commune and a university and toured places of historical interest.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Caribbean Countries Advocate Territorial, Patrimonial Seas Up to 200 Miles

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1972)

caribbean countries stand for a territorial sea along with a patrimonial sea up to a total of 200 nautical miles, according to a report from santo domingo.

the advocacy was contained in a declaration adopted on june 9 by the "specialized conference of caribbean countries on problems of the sea", which was held in the capital of the dominican republic from june 5 to 9.

known as "the declaration of santo domingo", the document states that the coastal state, apart from the territorial sea over which it exercises full sovereign rights, may have a patrimonial sea and exercise sovereign rights over the natural resources there. the territorial and patrimonial seas, taking into account of geographic circumstances, can be of an extent up to a total of 200 nautical miles.

fifteen caribbean countries attended the conference. at a preparatory meeting held on june 2, they unanimously voted against the participation of the united states in the conference as "observer".

during the conference, representatives of a number of countries denounced the "paternal" policy of the united states which refuses to recognise the rights of latin american countries. refuting the absurd remarks of u.s. officials that agreements of the conference would be void of a legal basis, mexican vice-foreign minister gonzalez sosa pointed out: "international law is not made by great fishing powers." colombian foreign minister alfredo vasquez said that the world has entered a new era in which "the creation of regulations of the sea will not be a monopoly of the great powers alone".

the "declaration of santo domingo", which was adopted by a majority vote, states: "the coastal state exercises sovereign rights over the natural resources, renewable and non-renewable, in the waters, on the sea-bed or in the sub-soil of a zone adjacent to the territorial sea, denominated as the patrimonial sea". it says: "the coastal state has the duty to promote and the right to regulate scientific study carried out in the patrimonial sea, as well as the right to take necessary measures to prevent the pollution of the marine environment and to ensure its sovereignty over the resources."

it states: "the coastal state exercises sovereign rights over the continental shelf in exploring and exploiting the natural resources existing there." international sea-beds and the resources there are the common patrimony of mankind, it adds.

the declaration stresses "the necessity of latin american coordination in seeking joint action in future" with regard to ocean rights. for this purpose, the conference decided to call a ministerial meeting of latin america to make preparations for the world conference on the law of the sea scheduled for 1973.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1972)

turkish premier ferit melen received in ankara yesterday chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from the turkish capital.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UNCHE Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 12, 1972)

tang ke, chairman of the chinese delegation to the united nations conference on the human environment, gave a reception at the chinese embassy in sweden this evening in honour of the delegations of various countries to the conference.

among the some 200 guests present at the reception were ingemund bengtsson, chairman of the first u.n.c.h.e. and swedish agriculture minister; maurice strong, secretary-general of the u.n.c.h.e.; jan maartenson, secretary-general of the swedish preparatory committee for the u.n.c.h.e.; the chairmen of various delegations and responsible members of u.n. specialized agencies and organizations.

also present were camilla odhnoff, swedish minister without portfolio; olof rydbeck, swedish permanent representative to the united nations; and arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china.

present also were gunnar bylin, chairman of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden; peter emsheiner, chairman of the clarte-confederation; ulf martensson, chairman of the united n'l-groups of sweden; hans franck, secretary-general of the international commission for the investigation of u.s. war crimes in indochina; and leading members of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

present were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to sweden.

tang ke, chairman, ku ming, deputy chairman, and some members of the chinese delegation, and chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming attended the reception.

at the reception, many guests praised the chinese delegation for its just stand at the u.n.c.h.e. of venemently denouncing u.s. imperialism's war of aggression in indochina and resolutely supporting the developing countries to develop their national economy.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

Announcement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1972)

in accordance with the people's republic of china -- united states joint communique of february 1972, dr. henry kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, will visit the people's republic of china from june 19 to 23, 1972, for concrete consultations with chinese leaders to further the normalization of relations between the people's republic of china and the united states and continue to exchange views on issues of common interest.

American Biologist Arthur W. Galston Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1972)

american professor of biology arthur w. galston and his wife and daughter arrived here by train this evening on a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the railway station by chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, and leading members of organizations concerned and chinese scientists, including pan chun, tsui cheng, li cheng-li and cheng hui-ying.

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets American Professor John King Fairbank and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this afternoon met professor john king fairbank of harvard university of the u.s.a., and his wife.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including ko po-nien and ma chia-chun.

later, chiao kuan-hua entertained professor and mrs. fairbank to dinner. attending were professors chin yueh-lin and chien tuan-sheng, as well as american friends in peking frank coe and sol adler.

CHINA AND USSR

Sino-Soviet Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1972)

an agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1972 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the union of soviet socialist republics was signed here today.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo attended the signing ceremony. earlier, they met i.t. grishin, head, m.a. kiselyov, deputy head, and all members, of the soviet government trade delegation.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and i.t. grishin, head of the soviet government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the meeting and the signing ceremony were:

soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov, trade representative of the soviet embassy in peking l.y. semenas, and others; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned, including li ting-chuan, wang pin and sang chih-hsing.

later, vice-minister li chiang gave a banquet in honour of the soviet government trade delegation.

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE AND ART

Revolutionary Literature and Art Must Correctly Reflect Contradictions and Conflicts in Real Life

by

The Literary and Art Comment Group of Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 14, 1972)

Guided by the revolutionary model plays as examples and the projection of the worker-peasant-soldier heroic image as a fundamental aim, a mass revolutionary literature and art creation campaign is booming. Given the need for an incisive reflection of the great history of fighting under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party in half a century and more, especially the new chapter of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, correct reflection of two different categories of contradictions in socialist real life is of positive realistic significance. In this respect, valuable experience is provided by revolutionary modern Peking operas.

(1)

"The law governing contradictions in things is the law of unity of opposites and the most fundamental materialist-dialectical law." In "On Contradiction," Chairman Mao concisely points out the universality of contradictions. There is nothing that involves no contradiction. No world exists without contradiction. In class society, the main root of all social contradiction is class contradiction and class struggle. This is a general law governing class society. Therefore, with the people's life as its only wellspring, revolutionary literature and art must take the reflection of class struggle as its main content. In depicting the social life in the period of democratic revolution, we must strive to present a picture of the

stormy class struggle of the proletarian-led masses of people against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratism. Revolutionary model plays like "The Red Detachment of Women," "The Red Lantern," "Shachiapang" and "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" provide vivid epic scenes of millions upon millions of workers and peasants in armed struggle for seizure of political power during the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the period of the War of Liberation under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party.

During the period of socialist revolution and construction, revolutionary literature and art still take the reflection of class struggle as the main content. This is because in the whole historical period of socialism there exist all the time acute and complex class contradictions and class struggle and struggle between the two lines. But swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have vigorously peddled the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. Basing themselves on the theory of the dying out of class struggle, they peddle the idea of no conflict. Setting aside class contradictions and class struggle, they encourage boy-meets-girl stuff and family affairs as the main themes of writing. Guided by the theory of productive forces, they also advocate writing about the contradiction between people detached from class struggle and nature. Their only aim is to make people forget class struggle and effect a peaceful evolution in a vain attempt to attain the vicious goal of restoring capitalism. Marx and Engels admonished us long ago, "We can never walk hand in hand with those trying to remove this class struggle from the campaign." While getting deeply involved in the practice of worker-peasant-soldier struggle and the practice of art, we must thoroughly eliminate the remaining pernicious influence spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

In literary and art creation, treatment or non-treatment of class struggle and line struggle in real life is in itself a reflection of class struggle and line struggle in the writer's mind. In the very favorable prevailing situation, some of our comrades relax their ideological hold on the idea of class struggle, their eyes taking in only fluttering red banners but not the enemy sharpening his sword. They eschew contradictions and conflicts in literary and art creation and often weave "misunderstanding" and "coincidences," which do not reflect the essence of things, into a semblance of contradiction and conflict instead of reflecting the class struggle and line struggle under the proletarian dictatorship, thus consciously or unconsciously falling into the trap of the theory of no conflict.

Engels pointed out, "Where superficially coincidence is at work, such coincidence is at all times dominated by hidden internal laws, and the problem lies in just unearthing these laws." Typification of literary and art creations demands our unveiling of the inevitability of the laws of development of things through a portrayal of "misunderstandings" and "coincidences" of a casual nature in the phenomenon of life.

Today, a great victory has been scored in the great proletarian cultural revolution but class struggle is still on. We must take note of not only the victory after struggle but also the struggle after victory, and draw

tight the bowstring of class struggle in our effort to reflect class struggle and line struggle in real life. Those who stay satisfied with the treatment of trivia in life and highlight them in an improper way in the belief that they are writing on class struggle and line struggle are actually getting nowhere when it comes to the revelation of the laws governing the development of things. Such products are really lacking in effectiveness.

Of course, in real life, there exist not only class struggle and line struggle but also the struggle for production, scientific experiment, etc. But all class struggle boils down to political struggle. Politics is the commander, the soul and lifeline of economic work. Production struggle, scientific experiment, etc., are inevitably conditioned by class struggle and line struggle. Detached from class struggle and line struggle, an attempt to portray "pure" contradictions between man and nature and present so-called "production plays" is but wishful thinking divorced from reality. The contradictions between man and nature can only serve as a background for the treatment of class struggle and line struggle.

For instance, in "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," such scenes as PLA commanders and fighters picking their way through rolling woodlands, trudging through snowdrifts and climbing overhanging cliffs and precipices serve only as the background for an expedition to annihilate the hardened bandit Mountain Eagle.

In "Ode to the Dragon River," the scene of damming up a river to channel water for the benefit of others is thrown in as the background for class struggle and line struggle. If a creation is taken up with only action and not the ideological side, with only hoes and hammers and not man's activities, it actually means obliteration of the social significance and fighting role of literature and art.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." The Party's basic line for the socialist period personally worked out by Chairman Mao is the lifeline of all revolutionary work and also of revolutionary literature and art work. Revolutionary literary and art workers must, true to the Party's basic line, reveal the historical features of struggle between contradictions under socialist conditions and reflect social life in its essence. Only in this way can revolutionary literature and art become an effective weapon for "uniting and educating the people and trouncing and annihilating the enemy."

(2)

We must recognize not only the universality of contradictions and the universal law about the existence of class struggle in all class societies but also the peculiar nature of the contradictions and the new features of class struggle in the socialist period. Therefore, revolutionary literature and art must not only reflect class struggle in general

but also reflect the profound changes in the content and form of class struggle in the socialist period and embody the spirit of the period.

Class struggle in the socialist period is acute and complex. There is not only social class struggle but also two-line struggle reflected in the Party; there is not only struggle in the political and economic areas but also struggle in the ideological and cultural areas; there are not only contradictions between the enemy and ourselves but also contradictions among the people. The two categories of contradiction are often interwoven with each other. As far as the sabotage activities of the class enemy are concerned, they are more sinister, vicious and cunning, alternating between sabotage from the Right and harassment from the "Left." Some enemies pick up swords and rifles in an open fight. Some others are given to sweet-talking and good at disguising themselves. Particularly worthy of note is that victory of the theory of Marxism has compelled the enemies of Marxism to disguise themselves as Marxists.

In our country, with the proletarian dictatorship consolidated in an unprecedented way and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line implanted deeply in people's minds, class enemies often resort to the two-faced method of raising a "red flag" against the red flag. This is a new feature of class struggle in the socialist period.

Guided by the Party's basic line for the socialist period, "On the Docks" presents a vivid picture of the acute and complex struggle under the proletarian dictatorship. It reflects not only the life-and-death fight of the proletariat represented by Fang Hai-chen against counter-revolutionary Ch'ien Shou-wei but also portrays the struggle between Fang Hai-chen on the one hand and Ch'ao Chen-shan and Han Hsiao-ch'iang on the other representing two different world outlooks. It takes up not only the connections between the two different categories of contradiction but also the difference between them. In exposing the destructive side of class enemy Ch'ien Shou-wei, it deals with not only his double-dealing tactic of focusing efforts in North Europe-bound ships and delaying the transportation of urgently needed seed rice for Africa but also his treacherous scheme to adulterate wheat with glass fiber. It covers not only Ch'ien Shou-wei's corruptive activities in a bid to win over Han Hsiao-ch'iang from the proletariat but also his open and blatant criminal sabotage activities carried out in a vain attempt to commit murder. These scenes are prompted by the development of class struggle under the given conditions related to the play.

In reflecting the contradiction and conflict in real life, we must learn from "On the Docks" and take note of the dialectical laws of class struggle, lay hold of the peculiarity of contradiction and expose the dialectics inherent in things. Thus we shall be able to avoid simplifying the complex class struggle.

At different stages of development of socialist society, changes in time, location and conditions will inevitably be accompanied by infinitely rich particular forms of contradiction. The main contradiction in the socialist period is the contradiction between the proletariat and the

bourgeoisie. This main contradiction permeates the whole socialist historical period but its features vary with different stages of development. The particularity of contradiction must be given sufficient attention. In the world there are no two absolutely identical tree leaves and no two absolutely identical grains of sand. This applies to simple things. The same is true of complex class struggle and line struggle. For its role in reflecting class struggle and line struggle in a more concentrated and typical way, proletarian literature and art should be marked by unique and clear-cut individual features, rich and colorful.

"On the Docks" and "Ode to the Dragon River" are both devoted to class struggle and line struggle under the proletarian dictatorship. They provide a vivid picture of the socialist revolution and construction efforts undertaken by our proletariat and the laboring people under the Party's leadership and a picture of the new morality, new style and new outlook of our proletariat and laboring people nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought. Nevertheless, they each have individual characteristics. "On the Docks," reflecting the struggle of workers on the docks, gives voice to the symphony of internationalism. "Ode to the Dragon River," reflecting the struggle of members of a rural people's commune, strikes out the triumphant song of the Communist style. "On the Docks" takes the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves as the main point and the contradictions among the people as the secondary point. "Ode to the Dragon River" takes the contradictions among the people as the main point and the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves as the secondary point. Just because they reflect not only the common characteristics of contradictions but also their individual characteristics, they are packed respectively with strong artistic vitality. Each of them stands out in its own splendor and neither can replace the other.

That "On the Docks" and "Ode to the Dragon River" reflect correctly the contradictions and conflicts in real life to show clear-cut individual characteristics is basically attributable to life as a starting point and the contradictions and conflicts of typical significance produced from real life in refined form.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Contradictions of a different nature can be solved only by different methods." Therefore, to reflect correctly the contradictions and conflicts, we must not only demand of contradictions their own features in their introduction and their development but also mark their solutions with different features.

For the contradictions in "Ode to the Dragon River," the solution is one individual in character, graduated and persuasive. The struggle between the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Dragon River represented by Chiang Shui-ying and the hidden counter-revolutionary Huang Kuo-chung is the life-and-death contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. In its solution, a method calling for a locked-up battle, thorough exposure and a resolute blow is adopted.

The solution of the contradictions among the people is guided by the ideological state of the opposite side with proper measures adopted. The

contradiction between Chiang Shui-ying and Li Chih-t'ien is a struggle between two lines and two world outlooks and a contradiction involving a fellow fighter who has temporarily fallen out of line. Thouth the remnants of the old concept of private ownership cluttered his mind, Li Chih-t'ien proves after all to be a rural cadre who has stood the test with a certain degree of consciousness. Chiang Shui-ying appeals to his reason in arousing his consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and tries every means to win him back to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The contradiction between Chiang Shui-ying and A Keng is also a struggle between two lines and two different world outlooks. But A Keng shows more selfishness than Li Chih-t'ien and starts with a lower level of thinking as he lets the enemy seize many more advantages. In solving the contradictions involving A Keng, Chiang Shui-ying lays emphasis on taking the lid off class struggle. This makes A Keng wake up in the face of the living class struggle. He becomes a changed person.

The contradiction between Chiang Shui-ying and Ch'ang Fu is a struggle between two roads. Ch'ang Fu represents spontaneous capitalist forces and selfishness is revealed in him in bold relief but his is after all a case of contradictions among the people. In solving the contradictions involving him, Ah Chien-po effectively criticizes his erroneous thinking and subjects him to education. Chiang Shui-ying moves him with his practical acts as he did everything for others and thought nothing of himself. This stimulates Ch'ang Fu's ideological transformation.

Of course, to give expression to the peculiarity of contradictions and their individual characteristics is not to do so just for the sake of expression. We must pay attention to its link with the universality of contradictions. This is to say that through giving expression to the peculiarity of contradictions, we must make a point of giving expression to the universality of contradictions and reflecting things general through things individual. Guided by the Party's basic line for the socialist period, "On the Docks" and "Ode to the Dragon River," one depicting a search for loose-packed parcels and the other portraying an emergency effort to dam up a river to seek relief from drought, are permeated with the struggle between two classes, two lines and two world outlooks.

(3)

To reflect the contradictions and conflicts in life with accuracy, revolutionary literature and art must focus on the main aspects of contradictions. "The people, and they alone, are the driving force behind the making of history." To give prominence to the main aspects of contradiction in revolutionary literature and art creation is to highlight the proletariat and laboring people and especially highlight the proletarian heroic figures with the greatest effort.

But prompted by the idealist concept of history, all exploiting classes and their writers and artists are bent on turning the world upside down and reversing the relations between contradictions. They present the

representatives of their classes as "heroes and saviors" and stigmatize the masses as "mobs," "gangs" and "ordinary folks." Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and other swindlers have also vigorously advocated the reactionary "historical concept of heroes" and, in literary and art circles, energetically dedicated monuments and biographies to those figures representing the exploiting class and the chieftains of the opportunist line. They have also concocted the so-called "middle-character" theory, etc., as they try every means to resist, wreck and interfere with the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line and oppose the creation of proletarian heroic figures. We must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and strive to study and master the Marxist materialist conception of history and oppose the exploiting class idealist conception of history.

To give prominence to heroic figures representing the main aspects of contradictions, we must doggedly let heroic figures occupy the center of the stage and occupy at all times a leading position, with the whole process from the occurrence, development and intensification to the solution of the contradictions and conflicts guided closely by the graduated development of heroic figures.

"The Red Lantern" depicts a stage of the War of Resistance Against Japan when the enemy was riding high and was stronger than we, but under such circumstances, Li Yü-ho all the time places himself in a leading position in the contradiction and conflicts. Before the "banquet" in a sea of knives and axes and in the gloomy and bleak prison, he remains calm and poised, seized with the determination to "overwhelm all enemies and never to yield to any of them." This represents successful experience introduced by revolutionary model plays.

Of course, by giving prominence to heroic figures, we do not mean that heroic figures should be allowed to take a hand in all things big and small and to think out all ideas and get busy all day, with the masses left with nothing to do and the negative figures presented so vulnerable as to get knocked out at the first blow. The upshot of such an approach is that positive figures cannot effectively back up the heroic figures while the negative figures also cannot play their supporting role. This in fact means putting heroic figures "in a void."

To give prominence to heroic figures, we must associate heroic figures with big storms and rough seas and create a typical character in typical circumstances. Our comrades set to work in order to overcome difficulties. Where there are no difficulties, there cannot be no heroes. We must depict the heroic figures' course of struggle in overcoming difficulties. If we think that to throw in difficulties is to obscure heroic figures and then in our works give heroes plain sailing and not rough sailing, a straight and even and flat road and not any setbacks and hazards, such an approach runs counter to dialectical materialism and the laws of realistic class struggle and line struggle. Tough going and smooth going are two comparative sides. Only by overcoming tough going can toughness be turned into smoothness. The conditions for transformation are created through the efforts of revolutionary Party members. If we highlight difficulties and

give heroic figures nothing to do in face of difficulties, this is a way to throw a shadow on the heroes. But if we give greater effect to the soaring revolutionary spirit and invincible strength of heroes in face of difficulties and make them face hardships headon and forge ahead with chests stuck out, this is no overshadowing heroes but adding luster to heroic figures in the struggle of licking difficulties.

In "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," Yang Tzu-jung places his lone self in a tiger's den while Luan P'ing accidentally strays onto the Tiger Mountain. An extremely delicate situation is created for the heroes. But on the strength of a large reservoir of wisdom and courage derived from the invincible Mao Tse-tung thought, Yang Tzu-jung faced the devils, unperturbed and unruffled. He overwhelms the enemy and finally scores a victory. With prominence given to the main aspects of contradictions and the struggle of Yang Tzu-jung in beating the hideous enemy, not only is the image of heroic figures left unimpaired but the heroic figures are made to loom large as life in fighting amidst hardships.

To highlight the leading position of heroic figures in the contradictions and conflicts is to give expression to their political sensibility and their skillfulness in observing the vicissitudes of class struggle and line struggle and grasping the laws governing the operation of contradictions. Only in this way can we in the sharp and complicated struggle make a scientific analysis and judgment as a spur to the solution of contradictions. But such wisdom and talents are acquired through the repeated process of practice and knowledge, again practice and again knowledge, and the repeated process of from the masses and back to the masses under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. In our works, we depict the heroic figures' process of ideological awareness, their process of practice and their judgment and solution of contradictions based on investigation and study just because we are tenaciously adhering to the materialist theory of reflection. Conversely, if we project heroic figures as wise and high-powered people who have everything at their finger tips without getting involved in practice and investigation and who can straighten out any problem encountered effortlessly and easily, this actually is idealist transcendentalism.

To give prominence to the main aspects of contradictions in an effort to create the proletarian heroic figures is to give expression to the inherent dialectics in things and the principle of Party character about proletarian literature and art. To make a general appeal for writing the contradictions and conflicts is not our idea of proletarian literature and art. Only by encouraging treatment of contradictions and conflicts and giving prominence to the leading position of the proletarian laboring people and their representative figures in the struggle against contradictions can we be living up to our idea of proletarian literature and art. In reflecting the realistic struggle under the proletarian dictatorship, we must put the focus on the leading position of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and apply the creative method combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism to create proletarian heroic figures armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is the fundamental aim of proletarian literature and art.

The problem of reflection of contradictions and conflicts in literature and art, especially reflection of class struggle and line struggle under the proletarian dictatorship is an important subject of study in the creation of revolutionary literature and art. The most fundamental solution to this problem requires us to act according to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Consciously read and study and master Marxism." We must also study in depth and grasp the Party's basic line for the socialist period and plunge deep into the heat of struggle under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to "observe, understand, study and analyze all persons, all classes, all the people, all vivid forms of life and struggle and all the raw materials of literature and art. Only then can we enter the process of creation." By acting in this way, we can create revolutionary literary and artistic works "more exalted than ordinary practical life, more dynamic, more concentrated, more typical, more ideal and thus more universal in character" and make revolutionary literature and art better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, better serve socialism and better serve the proletarian dictatorship.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Conduct Education in the Basic Line in Relation To the Specific Line of Work

- The Party committee of a certain armored regiment stationed in Tsinan conducts its line education penetratingly, raises the consciousness of the cadres and fighters ceaselessly and strengthens the building of the unit effectively

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1972)

(According to NCNA Tsinan, June 13, 1972) In its education in ideology and the political line, the Party committee of a certain armored regiment of the PLA stationed in Tsinan perseveres in enforcing education in the Party's basic line in various specific work including reading and repudiation of revisionism. This makes line education penetrate gradually deeper and deeper, raises ceaselessly the consciousness of the cadres and fighters in class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines, and strengthens the building of the unit effectively.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee of this regiment has always attached great importance to line education. It has conducted line education on ten occasions in a relatively concentrated way for the troops in Chairman Mao's line of Army building and Party building as well as in the 9th Party Congress' line of unity for victory. At the beginning, it joined together education in the Party's basic line and education in other lines. But later, members of the Party committee discovered from penetrating investigations and studies at the basic level that education in the Party's specific line became more effective and the line consciousness of the cadres and fighters could be raised quickly when it was combined with education in the Party's basic line and that work also became more effective when it was combined with education in the Party's basic line.

For instance, some of the companies conducted education in the current situation and tasks in close combination with education in the Party's basic line to enable the cadres and fighters to see clearly the excellent situation at home and abroad as well as to bear in mind firmly that in the historical period of socialist society there were still classes, class contradictions, class struggle, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there was also the danger of restoration of capitalism. In this way, these companies raised the consciousness of the cadres and fighters fundamentally and strengthened the work of war preparedness. As a result, education became more effective than in those companies which discussed the current situation and tasks but did not combine their discussions properly with the Party's basic line.

Similar examples have made this regimental Party committee realize that in education in ideology and the political line, we must conscientiously

do a good job in education in the Party's basic line and enforce it in line education for various specific items of work. In order to increase the understanding of the members of the Party committee toward this question and to strengthen further everybody's consciousness in conducting well education in the Party's basic policy, the Party committee organized all to study such Marxist-Leninist works as "Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France," "The State and Revolution" etc., and Chairman Mao's teaching: "Our Party has laid down the general line and general policy of the Chinese revolution as well as various specific lines for work and specific policies. However, while many comrades remember our Party's specific lines for work and specific policies, they often lose sight of its general line and general policy. If we actually forget the Party's general line and general policy, then we shall be blind, half-baked, muddle-headed revolutionaries, and when we carry out a specific line for work and a specific policy, we shall lose our bearings and waver now to the Left and now to the Right, and the work will suffer."

In the course of conducting education in the Party's basic line, this regimental Party committee first of all combines education in the Party's basic line with line education for various individual works.

Members of the Transport Company of this regiment work over a scattered area all the year around and members of the Party branch constantly work by following them in their vehicles. During one period of time, the collective leadership of the Party branch was weak and they failed to observe strictly the principle of democratic centralism. This time, the regimental Party committee helped the Party branch of this company to grasp education in the basic line vigorously and organized everybody to study the nature, role and tasks of the Party during the historical period of socialism and Chairman Mao's teachings on democratic centralism so as to enable members of the Party branch to understand that to follow democratic centralism resolutely and strengthen collective leadership voluntarily was an important question concerning the Party's development of its pioneer role during the historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since then, although they still constantly carried out their missions by following the vehicles of the company and still remained under the condition of being separated far apart from one another, members of the Party branch committee have paid attention to exchanging information, humbly listening to one another's views, fully developing democracy, using Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify understanding, unify policies, unify plans, unify command, unify actions, fully developing the role of a combat bastion and leading the comrades of the entire company to accomplish heavy transport tasks outstandingly.

The Party committee of this regiment attached great importance to the combination of education in the Party's basic line with book reading and study. During the past year, the leading comrades conducted several social investigations and studied Marxist and Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings on classes, class contradictions and class struggle in combination with the reality of class struggle in order to increase everybody's

understanding of the protractedness and complexity of the struggle between the two classes and that between the two roads during the historical period of socialism. They also studied Chairman Mao's "On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" in order to increase understanding toward the general policy prescribed by Chairman Mao, namely, to differentiate strictly and handle correctly the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and the contradictions among the people which were of different nature. This increased everybody's understanding of the Party's basic line as well as raised everybody's consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in combination with the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Party committee of this regiment also combines the conducting of penetrating education in the Party's basic line with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. As it uncovers and repudiates the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, it also uses the viewpoints of the basic line to uncover their reactionary nature. This helps to increase the effects of repudiation of revisionism as well as enables everybody to receive a profound education in the basic line through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. Many comrades said: When we use the viewpoint of the basic line to repudiate the reactionary preposterous theories of the class enemy through the combination of education in the Party's basic line with the repudiation of revisionism, it becomes easy for us to see through their counter-revolutionary mask, uncover their counter-revolutionary tricks and effectively increase our ability to differentiate between genuine and false Marxism.

The Party committee of this regiment pays attention to conducting penetrating education in the Party's basic line in combination with the execution of various tasks. The regimental committee helps the First Company of this regiment to handle correctly the relation between political education and military training. When military training is conducted for the sake of revolution, it vigorously grasps education in the Party's basic line and emphatically explains to the cadres and fighters that our Army is a tool of class struggle and it shoulders the heavy responsibility of defending the dictatorship of the proletariat. To accomplish this task, we must process high political qualities as well as high military qualities. Education raises the understanding of the cadres and fighters of this company and strengthens the building of the company in an all-round manner.

At present, the Party committee of this regiment is in the process of summing up its experience in conducting penetrating education in the Party's basic line. It is determined to grasp line education deeply and carefully as a No. 1 important task so as to further raise the consciousness of the cadres and fighters in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and enables them to win even greater victories along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PARTY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Principal Leading Members of the Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of K'angp'ing Hsien Set Examples in Conscientiously Handling Letters and Receiving Visits From the Masses So As To Bring the Link Between the Party and the Broad Masses of People Closer

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1972)

(According to NCNA Shenyang, June 13, 1972) The CCP committee and revolutionary committee of K'angp'ing hsien, Liaoning Province, following Chairman Mao's teaching, have done a conscientious job of the work of handling letters and receiving visits from the masses of people and thus brought the link between the Party and the broad masses of people closer.

In the work of handling letters from the masses of people and receiving their visits, the principal leading members of this hsien set a good example themselves and often receive the masses in person and tackle important problems. Regardless of how busy he is, the secretary of the hsien Party committee always tries to find time to read some of the letters from the masses and records in a notebook important problems brought up in letters from the masses so that he could refer back to them and deal with them at any time.

Erhtaokou production brigade of Haokuangts'un commune was a backward brigade, but what was the cause of the backwardness? Secretary of the Party committee acquired a preliminary idea from visits by the masses that the class struggle in this production brigade was highly complex. So he went to this production brigade to conduct penetrating investigation and study together with other leading members. In view of the situation in this production brigade, they developed education in ideology and the political line, gave the masses a free hand in uncovering problems, and did careful work. In this way they finally lifted the lid on the class struggle in this production brigade, correctly differentiated the two contradictions of different natures, implemented the Party's policies, mobilized the initiative of the masses of commune members and enabled this production brigade to move toward advancedness continuously.

In Liushuts'un commune of this hsien, there was a stretch of highway which always became impassable for motor vehicles every time it rained. This affected the delivery of newspapers to the masses. One of the postmen sent a letter to the hsien revolutionary committee suggesting that this stretch of the highway should be repaired to guarantee the smooth flow of traffic and mail. The revolutionary committee of the hsien, which attached great importance to this suggestion, sent a vice chairman to conduct investigation and study at the site. Repair was then effected and the highway was quickly mended.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of K'angp'ing hsien also attached great importance to the strengthening of education in ideology and the political line for personnel engaged in the handling of letters and visits by the masses to promote their ideological revolutionization. Beginning last year, they organized the personnel engaged in the handling of letters and visits to study Chairman Mao's teaching on the mass line in combination with the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectification, repudiated the "theory of the masses are backward" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, conscientiously summed up experience in the work of handling letters and visits and raised the consciousness of the personnel handling letters and visits in line struggle.

In the meantime, everybody considered the conscientious handling of letters, the conscientious receiving of a visits, or the conscientious solving of problems as a concrete action in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and as his own revolutionary responsibility. They conducted conscientious investigation and study in the course of their work and handled well various problems brought forth in letters and visits.

Once the letters and visits receiving room of the hsien received a letter from a person among the masses in Shantung Province, who asked for help in finding his sister who had been missing for 27 years as a result of oppression in the old society. Thus letters and visits personnel requested communes and production brigades concerned to mobilize the masses to institute an extensive inquiry and search according to the clues given in the letter. In two months' time this person was finally located and a reunion of the brother and sister after 27 years materialized.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Leading Members of CCP Committee of Yenshou Hsien Use the Materialist Theory of Reflection To Direct Revolution and Production in Combination with Investigation, Study and Reading Books Seriously

- During the past few years, they have summed up and popularized more than ten pieces of typical experience and effectively pushed forward work in the whole area

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 12, 1972)

(NCNA Harbin, June 11, 1972) Leading members of the CCP committee of Yenshou hsien, Heilungkiang Province, seriously read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, doggedly follow the materialist theory of reflection, regularly penetrate deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and study, and strive to find out and solve problems concerning the grasping of revolution and the promotion of production. In this way, they are leading the people throughout the hsien to advance triumphantly.

After its inauguration, the Yenshou hsien Party committee selected five different types of production brigades as base points for investigation and study, where leading members of the hsien Party committee spent four to five months each year staying at selected spots to bring area problems to the points to be practiced together with the masses, to sum up experience, and to bring experience up from the points for discussion, study and popularization.

Hsien level organizations did not have their own investigation or study points, 60 percent of the cadres of the organizations were regularly engaged in investigation and study at base points. They seriously studied such brilliant works as Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," Chairman Mao's "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" etc., in combination with investigation and study, and persevere in using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide investigations and study.

In the past few years, they summed up and popularized more than ten kinds of typical experience in strengthening the building of Party branches, in the implementation of various rural economic policies, in scientific farming, etc. This helped to direct area work effectively and pushed the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production into penetrating development.

Through study and practice, leading cadres of Yenshou hsien Party committee realized profoundly: "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone" and "All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience." At no time can we manage our affairs well by relying upon subjective desire and revolutionary zeal alone.

For the sake of developing agricultural production, this hsien once planned to catch up with the "Program" in average per-mow output of food grain throughout the hsien within one year. However, this plan did not materialize even after two years' work. Later leading members of the hsien Party committee studied Lenin's teaching "The viewpoints of life and practice should be the primary and basic viewpoints of the theory of knowledge" and Chairman Mao's teaching, "If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice," conducted investigations in the basic level and realized that since more than 60 percent of the farmland in the hsien was loess soil and sandy soil, it was impossible to catch up with the "Program" in food grain production in one year's time. Thus they revised the original plan and made it more consistent with reality. Later, leading members of the hsien Party committee penetrated into part of the communes and production brigades to help Party organizations at the basic level to strengthen their building work, to do a good job in the ideological revolutionization of leadership squads at the basic level, to mobilize the masses to engage in farmland capital construction, to implement the "8-Point Charter" for agriculture and to transform loess soil and sandy soil.

In 1971, twenty-one production brigades and 124 production teams in the hsien caught up with the "Program" in food grain production. After acquiring certain practical experience, the hsien Party committee formulated a new plan for catching up with the "Program" in agricultural production. After a discussion, the cadres and masses said: "The plan formulated by the hsien Party committee this time is reasonable." Thus the broad masses of cadres and commune members confidently strove to accomplish this plan. Since the winter last year, an upsurge of learning from Tachai in agricultural production was stirred up throughout the hsien. They also vigorously engaged in farmland and water conservation projects and improved soil quality to create favorable conditions for the increase of agricultural production.

In the course of investigation and study, leading members of Yenshou hsien Party committee persevere in the principle of practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge, incessantly increased their ability to transform the objective world and pushed forward the development of the three great revolutionary struggles. In the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production, Shuangho production brigade of Anshan commune in this hsien practiced scientific farming, engaged in rational dense planting, changed single planting of corn into double planting and increased the output of food grains from 240 chin per mow of the past to 600 chin per mow.

The hsien Party committee summed up the experience of this production brigade and popularized it throughout the hsien and thought that this was certain to make the experience bear fruit throughout the hsien. However, in reality, popularization in flat areas went relatively smoothly and the result was relatively more noticeable, but in mountainous and semi-mountainous areas popularization could not be developed.

But why was it so? Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice," leading members of the hsien Party committee conducted penetrating investigations and studies and discovered that the soil in Shuangho production brigade was fertile and was therefore one of the places in the hsien where soil quality was relatively good but the soil in mountainous and semi-mountainous areas was mostly loess and sandy. When the hsien Party committee popularized the experience of Shuangho production brigade, it saw only that this experience had a universality but neglected the unique conditions of mountainous and semi-mountainous areas and failed to adopt measures suitable for local conditions. This was why expected results could not be obtained.

Thus leading members of the hsien Party committee went to stay at selected spots in several different types of production brigades in mountains and semi-mountainous areas. They organized groups with local cadres, old poor peasants and intellectual youths to conduct experiments in planting according to the different characteristics of hilly areas and sandy areas to find out the laws governing double planting of corn. Finally they harvested from 700 to over 800 chin of corn per mow from their experimental plot for double planting. Leading members of the hsien Party committee summed up their practical experience, grasped the laws governing the double planting of corn and quickly led the entire hsien to realize double planting of corn according to local conditions. In 1971 a bumper harvest was reaped throughout the hsien from flat areas to mountainous areas.

Chairman Mao taught us: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism and inertia are all wrong." Leading members of Yenshou hsien Party committee studied this teaching of Chairman Mao's in association with reality and realized profoundly that things always developed incessantly; after one problem was solved another new problem would appear. Consequently, in the course of investigation and study we must never be satisfied with half-cooked knowledge or remain stagnant. We must incessantly study new problems encountered in the three great revolutionary movements, sum up new experience and make leading ideology catch up with the incessantly developing and changing objective reality.

In spring 1971 leading members of the hsien Party committee discovered during investigation that some of the production brigades developed a tendency of neglecting subsidiary production after a repudiation against "money in command" and this affected the development of diversified operations. The hsien Party committee held that although this tendency was found only in some isolated production brigades, it was an expression of the struggle between the two lines under the new situation, which must be overcomed conscientiously.

Thus they promptly summed up the experience in Shoushan commune which conscientiously implemented the guideline of "With food grains as the key policy, develop in an overall manner." As it firmly grasped the production of food grains, it also actively developed diversified management. This increased the income of the commune from diversified management to more than 40 percent of the total income, further consolidated and strengthened the power of collective economy, promoted the production of food grains and elevated the living standard of the commune members.

The hsien Party committee held a study class in this commune for cadres of communes and production brigades throughout the hsien to study Chairman Mao's guideline of "With food grains as the key policy, develop in an overall manner" and the Party's guidelines and policies concerning agricultural subsidiary production as well as learn from the experience of Shoushan commune. Later, the hsien Party committee further implemented the Party's rural economic policies and mobilized the socialist initiative of the broad masses of commune members.

In 1971, an increase of food grain output by large margins was achieved throughout the hsien and, at the same time, diversified management also achieved relatively great development. More than 200 different types of diversified management was undertaken throughout the hsien and the income from diversified operations reached 47 percent of the total income from agricultural subsidiary productions in the hsien.

* * *

MILITIA

Outstanding Militia Unit Along Pohai Bay Coast

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 15, 1972)

a militia battalion of the lichiapao fishing brigade along the pohai bay is cited as an outstanding unit for combining production with military training in line with chairman mao's teaching "militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily".

the militiamen guard the coast and are a main force in production. they work wherever there are difficulties. pledging to catch more fish for the revolution, the militiamen and fishermen set out to sea in early spring last year. one motorised junk was busy drawing in nets one afternoon when a strong wind rose. when the work was nearly finished cordages got entangled in the propeller and the machine stopped working. the waves and wind kept rising and the junk was buffeted by heavy seas. armed with mao tsetung thought, a militiaman took off his padded jacket and jumped into the raging sea, freeing the propeller after one hour of hard struggle.

guided by chairman mao's may 7 directive and led by the brigade party branch, the fishermen of the lichiapao production brigade have taken the road of combining fishing with farming and begun to build a new socialist village. the more than 200 militiawomen first formed a team to open waste land on the beach in a biting cold winter. they finished the job one week ahead of schedule, improving over 5.3 hectares of saline soil. the militiawomen have built 126.6 hectares of fertile land in the past few years. grain output of the brigade increased year by year.

the militiamen of the brigade do military training while fishing at sea. they practise battles in water, seashore reconnaissance, handgrenade throwing and bayonet fighting. the deputy battalion commander regularly leads the militia in day and night practice to raise their shooting skill on heavy sea. once, the militiamen went on 43 fishing boats to practise fighting far off the shore. there were many reefs and the current was swift. the militiamen were not daunted. they said that if they did not train themselves hard in ordinary times they would not be able to cope with the complicated situation if an enemy were to invade the country. they were determined to take the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the sea and know the ship lanes better. it became very foggy, but the militiamen continued and got to their destination after three hours of struggle.

the militiawomen of the battalion also patrol the coast all year round. nothing suspicious at sea escapes their observant eyes, even on stormy nights or in the fog of early morning.

the militia men and women study chairman mao's works to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and make constant progress in ideological revolutionization. sung yun-jung, son of a poor fisherman family, is a young communist and political instructor of the militia battalion. by studying chairman mao's

teachings on people's war, he has got a good understanding of the importance of militia work. he takes the lead in every kind of work and, within three years, rose from squad leader to company instructor. last year he was promoted to be battalion political instructor. he often joins the other militiamen in drills and pays great attention to their political progress and has won warm praise from the masses.

SPORTS

China's 1972 National Athletic Meet Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1972)

china's 1972 national athletic meet has come to a successful close after regional contests held in four cities.

at the two week-long meet, more than 1,600 athletes competed in huhehot, hangchow, chengchow and chungking watched by several hundred thousand spectators.

during the competition, the athletes from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions learned from one another. many achieved good results.

the contests reflected the rise of junior athletes during the great proletarian cultural revolution. over half of the participants were juniors. helped by veterans, they practised hard and made marked progress. they improved the national junior records in 17 events on more than 160 occasions.

athletes and coaches exchanged experience. they are determined to help promote mass physical culture and sports and keep improving their skill under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports.

HIGHWAYS

Southwest China Province Has Highway Network

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 16, 1972)

the cities, towns and rural areas of southwest china's szechwan province, from the tapa mountains in the east to the tatu river in the west, are now linked by roads. 189 counties and cities, including remote and mountainous districts, are open to motor traffic. the province has 50,000 kilometres of roads, eleven times the length in 1949, the year of china's liberation.

around 80 per cent of the province is mountainous, making roads perilous and transport difficult. before liberation, the kuomintang reactionaries took advantage of the people's wish for roads, fleeced the people with exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies and never built roads. by the time of liberation, the vast province had only a few poor roads and highways in disrepair for lack of maintenance.

the party committees and governments at various levels mobilized the multi-national people and road builders after liberation to develop communications and transportation. bridges were thrown across turbulent rivers and dangerous shoals and highways were extended to remote areas, further improving communications and transport between the province and other places and between the hinterland and mountainous areas of the province.

the apa tibetan autonomous chou had no highway before liberation. but now 2,800 kilometres of roads have been built in the snow-clad mountains and grassland and the narrow paths traversed by the red army during the long march. every county of the chou now has roads and over 60 per cent of the people's communes have bus service.

the state financed the building of main highways and the people relied on the collective strength of the people's communes during the cultural revolution to lay over 7,000 kilometres of country roads. the commune members of yi nationality in puto county worked with revolutionary zeal and cut two roads more than 50 kilometres each in length along rocky cliffs some 2,500 metres above sea level in the liangshan mountains to link up the communes.

the large-scale road building has boosted the flow of farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement and other industrial goods and the outflow of local produce. the province's road freight last year reached 23 million tons, as against 200,000 tons before liberation.

GRAIN PRODUCTION

Changes in North China Area

-- Seventh in a series on how three provinces in Northern China achieve grain sufficiency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1972)

the heilungkang area, comprising 47 counties and cities in hopei province, has drought, waterlogging and salinity under control. this achievement illustrates the successful efforts to fight the elements by people in the three northern provinces of hopei, honan and shantung under the leadership of the communist party.

the heilungkang area on the eastern part of the hopei plain borders on pohai bay, where the main tributaries of the haiho river system converge and empty into the sea. the complicated river system, silted up in some parts, used to bring disasters. a rough count shows that in the 580 years from 1368 to 1948, the area had 380 serious floods and over 400 droughts. the flood of 1939 made millions of people homeless. this plus man-eating exploitation in the old society made it very hard for the labouring people to live. people told of their misery: "in spring we plant fields white with salinity; summer and autumn floods swamp our crop. we sow but harvest nothing, nine years out of ten we go begging."

the revolution abolished the system of exploitation. after liberation, the party and people's government showed great concern for the people of heilungkang and sent them quantities of grain and other materials every year. the people expressed their confidence that under the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao, they would surely be able to triumph over the natural disasters. those who fled famine before liberation returned, determined to remake their localities.

when floods ravaged and droughts stalked the land, the poor and lower-middle peasants concluded that they could not resist unless they got together. following chairman mao's call "get organized", they set up cooperatives and then in 1958 people's communes. collective economy grew strong. relying on this strength, the people's communes organized efforts to dredge rivers and build drainage and irrigation ditches and reservoirs.

in august 1963, heavy rain brought a bigger flood than the 1939 one. torrents rushed in the area. under the leadership of the party organizations, the people came together to fight. the great leader chairman mao issued the ringing call: "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation" this inspired the people. they studied and made up their mind to master the flood and harness the rivers.

they spent two years surveying the river courses and making an overall plan. in late autumn of 1965, four hundred thousand people marched to the work-sites and started a vigorous battle to tame the rivers.

with province-wide help, the heilungkang people dredged

nine main river channels and over 30 tributaries. they dug a new river 143 kilometres long and 2.5 kilometres wide to provide a direct outlet for the rain-swollen tzuya river, a main tributary of the haiho. in addition to these big projects, the people in various counties cut 110,000 small and medium ditches and built over 50,000 bridges, sluice-gates and other projects. as a result, 1,066,000 hectares are free from waterlogging, and 2,333,000 hectares from floods.

chinghai county in the estuary of the haiho river system used to be the worst hit by natural disasters. the state had to provide the county with 20,000 tons of grain every year before 1963. following chairman mao's call, the county contributed to building the main projects and in addition, has since 1966 dug or dredged 46 main waterways, cut 300 ditches, and built 48 big electric pumping stations and a large number of smaller ones. all 37,000 hectares of farmland in the county are drained when there is excessive rain and irrigated when there is a drought. grain output rose. despite a drought in the spring and a flood in the summer of 1971, the county got a good harvest, total grain output being 2.7 times the average for 1951 to 1963. it sold the state 18,000 tons of surplus grain, and the communes and brigades increased their grain reserves.

most of the rivers in the area dry up in winter and spring, which are dry seasons. the people wanted to sink wells, but some bourgeois experts said that this was impossible in the area.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. they decided to sink wells in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act. the hsiaohanchuang production brigade of chihsien county dug three deep wells which irrigate all its farmland. the party organizations in the area popularized its experience and mobilized mass efforts to sink wells. seventyone thousand pump wells have now been completed in the heilungkang area and they irrigate 752,000 hectares.

salinity is one important reason for the area's low yield. one-third of the land was alkali in the past as a result of floods and waterlogging. some places could grow no crops. in recent years, the people deepened the movement to learn from tachai and made great efforts to transform the alkali soil. they dug ditches and brought water to wash out the alkali. they built raised fields, levelled land and applied more organic fertilizer. most of the land is transformed. part of it has become high stable fields.

the living standards of the heilungkang people have risen considerably. the majority of the counties in the area have had sufficient food grain since 1970, some even have a surplus. in the old society, when there were natural disasters, 80 per cent of the households in 48 villages of hsienhsien county fled famine and went begging. now the 48 villages are in three people's communes and have 14 tractors that plough more than half of their farmland. many production teams have rice and flour mills and fodder cutting machines. the three communes sell surplus grain to the state every year and enjoy grain reserves.

the living standards of the commune members have improved. the poor and lower-middle peasants said that under the wise leadership of chairman mao the people of heilungkang have ended the disasters of centuries and have an ever better and happier life.

Central China Plain Takes on New Look

-- Eighth in a series on how three provinces in Northern China achieve grain sufficiency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1972)

east honan plain in central china is no longer an area suffering from droughts, floods, soil salinity and sand-storms. it has become a thriving socialist countryside.

this is the result of hard work by the people in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

lying south of the yellow river, the plain at one time was a major farm producer because of its fertile soil and easy access to water. then in june 1938 when the japanese aggressor troops invaded the area, the scared kuomintang reactionaries pulled down a section of the yellow river dyke at huayuankou near chengchow city to cover their flight. torrents flooded 44 counties and cities in honan and the neighbouring provinces of anhwei and kiangsu. almost 900,000 people drowned and 12.5 million were made homeless. honan was hardest hit, with nearly half a million lives lost. six hundred thousand hectares of farmland on the east honan plain were scored with gullies and hollows while the rivers silted up. many parts were reduced to sandy waste, aggravated by salinity. "no villages, no houses, no trees and no paths" -- were the words used to describe the worst affected areas.

full of hatred for imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries, the people after liberation worked hard to restore and develop farming under the leadership of the communist party. they received help from the state. especially when they came together in agricultural cooperatives and later in people's communes, they relied on the strength of the socialist collective economy and dredged rivers, planted trees and controlled salinity and sand. big progress has been made.

the three major rivers in hsihua county in the centre of the area were silted up and their beds rose nearly on a level with the river banks. every high-water season brought floods. after liberation the county leading members, technicians and representatives of peasants walked several thousand kilometres to survey the courses of a 100 streams and rivers. they drew up an overall plan that envisaged several stages. over several years, people dredged twelve rivers and turned three thousand gullies into ditches to form a network to drain flood water away. the county is no longer affected by a rainfall of even three or four hundred mm. at a time. wasteland on the river banks and alkali soil were reclaimed. total grain output shot up, and the county's 1971 per-unit yield averaged four times the 1949 figure.

irrigation was expanded at the same time. more than twenty sluice-gates, over 200 pumping stations and 42,000 pump wells were built in eight counties alone.

in the centre of the area, yellow river flood water had widened the bed of a river from a few dozen metres to several hundred. large tracts of farmland were turned into sandy waste. sand-storms would rise in spring and bury houses and crops. the river was a scourge. in recent years the people there warmly responded to chairman mao's great call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai". they have the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue in dealing with sand-storms. during winter and spring, commune members and cadres planted trees on the sandy river banks. now shelterbelts, totalling 240 kilometres in length, stand on both banks of the river, protecting the farmland around. peasants also turned up clayey soil to cover the sand. much of the wasteland is now green.

yenliang county in the centre of the area is a national model in planting trees. after the 1938 disaster, droughts, floods and sand-storms plagued the county. the people fought them with an unyielding will starting with liberation. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's teachings on how to handle the relation among agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. they understood that while building water control works, they should plant trees to improve the natural conditions. there has been a tree-growing mass drive every year since 1962. the county had over 5,300 hectares of trees by 1971. the trees around villages and houses and on marginal land average more than 100 per capita. a total of 2,000 kilometres of roads and 200 kilometres of waterways are lined with trees. this helps conserve soil and water, improve the climate, and check sand-storms to some extent. this has stimulated agriculture and animal husbandry, providing fodder and fertilizer. the county has reported an increase in grain and cotton every year since 1963. grain yield per hectare in 1971 was 70 per cent above that of 1962 and cotton yield rose three times. the county has become self-sufficient in grain and has a surplus.

in their struggle against natural disasters, the people applied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and devised many effective methods to control water and end salinity.

huayuankou people's commune is where the kuomintang reactionaries broke the yellow river dykes. eighty per cent of this area turned sandy and alkali. this held back agricultural production and endangered the yellow river dykes. in the light of the philosophic idea "one divides into two", cadres and members of the commune saw both favourable and unfavourable aspects of the silt carried by the yellow river: it might settle down on the river bed and cause floods, or might be used to transform the sandy soil.

with state help, they constructed sluice-gates, dug ditches and built a project to bring yellow river water and silt to transform 2,670 hectares of land. an enormous depression, 167 hectares in area and 13 metres deep, caused by the kuomintang dyke-breach, has been turned into fertile farmland.

the commune dug and dredged many drainage and irrigation ditches and transformed much wasteland into rice paddies that gave good harvests. grain output of the commune in 1971 was nearly four tons per hectare, surpassing the target set for such areas in the national programme for agricultural development. this was six and a half times that of the early post-liberation period.

alongside the development of agricultural production, there has been a big expansion of local industry, culture, education and medicine in the area. before liberation, no industry existed. now statistics for eight counties show that more than 260 factories have been built, covering machine-building, chemical fertilizer, cement, chemicals, textiles and other industrial branches. these counties have over 1,000 tractors, 12,000 diesel engines and 59,000 machines for drainage and irrigation and processing farm and side-line products. quite a number of communes and brigades have mechanized or semi-mechanized farming and the processing of farm produce.

the people of the former disasters-ridden area have been improving their livelihood steadily.

RAPESEED

China Has Good Rapeseed Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1972)

china's major rapeseed producer in the yangtze river basin, reports a good harvest this year. szechwan, kiangsu, hupeh and hunan provinces hit an all-time high, and chekiang and anhwei provinces got more than last year.

rape is one of the major oil-bearing crops in south china. in carrying out chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", leading members at various levels went among the masses and summed up and popularized advanced experience in rapeseed growing. they spread the party's policies on agriculture. all this helped enhance the enthusiasm of cadres and commune members.

many areas in hunan province grow two crops of rice and one crop of rape a year. the acreage planted in five regions was double that of 1971. anhwei province grew rape on an area 36 per cent bigger than last year. some areas in kiangsu province and those of minority people in szechwan province grew the crop for the first time and had a good harvest.

some provinces in the yangtze river basin were hit by drought, wind, frost and other natural disasters last winter and this spring. relying on the collective strength of the people's communes, the masses overcame the disasters. the people of hunan province fought a dry spell by building check dams, sinking wells and carrying water. hupeh, anhwei and kiangsu strengthened field management, applied more fertilizer and irrigated in time. this ensured the good harvest.

MINERALS

China Produces More Non-Metallic Minerals

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1972)

more than 80 varieties of non-metallic minerals, including diamonds, asbestos, mica, graphite, china clay, gypsum, fluorite, diabase, perlite and crystal are being produced in china. increases in output range from several to over 100 fold compared with the early post-liberation days during which only several varieties were extracted.

the workers and miners made the achievements in response to chairman mao's great call "build our country into a powerful modern socialist state" and under the guidance of his revolutionary line.

china has rich resources of non-metallic minerals. many of them are resistant to high temperature and corrosion and have high strength and good insulation. diamond-bit cutters and drills have a life-span over 100 times longer than those made of high-speed steel or hard alloy steel. insulators made of perlite can maintain temperatures of one to two hundred degrees below zero centigrade. diabase-products used for troughs, piping and lining slabs can better withstand wear and corrosion than those made of iron and steel or alloy. non-metallic minerals are being used by in an ever wider scale in china to raise the quality of products and reduce cost.

chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard work is followed in mining non-metallic minerals. taking the taching oil field, national pace-setter in industry, as their example, the workers, cadres and technicians of an asbestos mine in northeast china's liaoning province are turning out high quality asbestos after cooperating with other units to cope with complicated geological formations. the mine extracted 70 per cent more in 1970 than the previous year, an all time high, though much manpower was diverted for capital construction. the miners devised a new ore dressing method in 1971. using equipment they made by themselves, they turned out 33 per cent more than in 1970.

workers of the five mica mines in honan province worked hard for five years to open the mines despite poor transport facilities and working conditions in the mountainous region. the output increased year by year. more than 300 tons of mica were extracted in 1971. the workers have also built small mica processing plants.

in developing non-metallic mines, industrial departments have followed chairman mao's policy of walking on two legs, that is, the simultaneous development of national and local industries, of large enterprises and medium-sized and small ones, and simultaneously employing modern and indigenous methods of production.

apart from major enterprises, there are locally-run small and medium-sized mines. the geological prospecting teams of liaoning province worked in coordination with the masses and over the past three years located more than 420 ore-showing points with deposits of over 20 varieties of non-metallic minerals including diamonds, mica, perlite, diabase, asbestos and fluorite. since 1970, they have

opened more than 200 small non-metallic mines with greater, faster, better and more economical results. lingyuan county last year extracted 30,000 tons of perlite ore. a small asbestos mine in shantung province grew into a medium-sized one and turned out 2,528 tons of asbestos in 1971.

mass criticism of the fallacy spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers helped raise people's consciousness in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. because of the effect of "profits in command" and other revisionist rubbish peddled by liu shao-chi and company before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the number one asbestos mine in szechwan province had abandoned those ore deposits which were difficult to extract and yielded less profit. the workers during the cultural revolution criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, strengthened technical management and improved extracting methods. this helped increase the recovery rate from 30 to 80 per cent.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Tunisia, Nigeria and Morocco

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1972)

a chinese table tennis delegation left here by air today for friendly visits to tunisia, nigeria and morocco. leader of the delegation is pi wen-chuan and deputy leaders are li kuang and chang heng-an.

the delegation includes coaches ku jen-hsien and liu yu-cheng, men players lin yung-hsueh, lo wu-han, wei tieh-sheng, ma wen-liang and liu jung-hai and women players chu hsiang-yun, chu an-na, tang chun-mei and chang lan-ying.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were yu pu-hsueh, vice-minister of the state physical culture and sports commission, leading members of other departments lu ting, chao hsi-wu, kuo lei, chang hsi-jang, chu hsien-sung and cheng ta-yung and table tennis players.

moroccan ambassador to china kacem zhiri was also present.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Chancellor Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Vienna, Jun. 14, 1972)

federal chancellor bruno kreisky received all members of the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade and had a friendly conversation with them here today. leader of the delegation was wang wen-lin and deputy leader, chen mu.

present on the occasion were rudolf sallinger, chairman, and peter fitz, director of the asian-australian division, of the austrian federal chamber of commerce.

present also were austrian ambassador to china hans thalberg and commercial counsellor of the austrian embassy in peking emil raikich.

chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in vienna chin ching-san were also present.

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Vienna for Netherlands

(NCNA-English Vienna, Jun. 15, 1972)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade concluded its friendly visit to austria and left for the netherlands by air today.

leader of the delegation is wang wen-lin and deputy leader chen mu.

during the delegation's stay in austria, austrian federal chancellor bruno kreisky, foreign minister rudolf kirchschlaeger and commerce minister josef staribacher, each received the members of the delegation and had friendly talks with them. rudolf sallinger, chairman of the austrian federal chamber of commerce, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation on june 12.

during their stay in austria, the delegation visited factories, toured scenic spots and talked with the people concerned. they were warmly welcomed everywhere.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Ambassador to China Gives Film Show to Mark Georgi Dimitrov's Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1972)

bulgarian ambassador to china luben stoyanov gave a film show here this afternoon to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of bulgarian people's leader georgi dimitrov.

attending were chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan, and leading members of departments concerned including li ting-chuan, chu chuan-hsien and kao shih-kun. diplomatic envoys to china and foreign embassy officials were present.

a bulgarian documentary about georgi dimitrov's revolutionary struggle was shown.

the bulgarian embassy sponsored a display of pictures for the same occasion yesterday afternoon. among those who went to view the pictures at the embassy was li ting-chuan, deputy director of soviet union and the east european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Minister for Planning and Finance Gives Dinner for Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jun. 15, 1972)

burmese minister for planning and finance u lwin gave a dinner here yesterday evening for the chinese ambassador chen chao-yuan and all the diplomats of the chinese embassy.

u lwin who led the burmese government economic delegation to china returned here by air on june 7 after a 3-week visit.

he gave the dinner to express thanks for the friendly reception accorded to the burmese government economic delegation during its stay in china.

present at the dinner were burmese foreign minister u kyaw soe and deputy ministers u htin kgaw, u maung maung kha, u hla phone and u chit maung as well as members of the burmese government economic delegation.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Relief Material for Iran Delivered at Khorramshahr Port

(NCNA-English Teheran, Jun. 15, 1972)

blankets, canned food and medicine valued at two hundred thousand yuan renminbi, donated by the chinese red cross society for the victims of the recent earthquakes in southern iran, have arrived at the iranian port of khorramshahr.

the relief material has been handed over to the representative and assistant managing director of the iranian red lion and sun society esmail gilanpour by chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen on behalf of the chinese red cross society.

speaking at the port ceremony held yesterday, ambassador chen hsin-jen said, "under the leadership of the imperial government of iran and with the vigorous support and assistance of the people of the whole country, the inhabitants of the afflicted area in southern iran will, by relying on their own efforts, surely overcome their temporary difficulties, rebuild their homes and quickly return to normal life."

the representative of the red lion and sun society esmail gilanpour described the chinese red cross donations as a demonstration of friendship by the chinese people for the iranian people. he expressed the belief that "the traditional friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed."

a dinner in honour of the chinese ambassador was given by the head of the government of the khorramshahr area kradj soufi siavoche following the ceremony.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation of Private-Run Broadcasting Stations in Kyushu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japanese friendship delegation of private-run broadcasting stations in kyushu. leader of the delegation is makoto takano, and secretary general is norio shirato.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations, including wang hsiao-yun, chang yu, yen yu and wang chen-yu.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Sha Feng and Wang Yi-chih Meet Philippine Workers' and Peasant's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1972)

sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and wang yi-chih, vice-minister of light industry, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the workers' and peasants' delegation from the philippines led by felixberto olalia.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments and representatives of peking workers and peasants, including kuo tung-chun, cheng jui-sheng, chen tsung-lieh, wang chi-yu, wang shao-hsien and li yu-tien.

the delegation is leaving here this evening to tour southern china before going home.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Red Cross Donations Handed Over to Sudanese People

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jun. 15, 1972)

chinese red cross donations to the sudanese people were handed over to the sudanese side at port sudan recently.

the donations arrived at port sudan on june 6.

on behalf of the chinese red cross society, chin hsu, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, handed the donations over to mohamed adam awad, chief of administration and personnel of the special fund for the southern region. mohamed adam awad thanked the chinese government and people on behalf of the sudanese government and people.

the chinese red cross donations included 4,000 tons of wheat, 252,600 metres of cotton cloth, 642 bales of knitwear, 22 tons of medicine and 55 tons of enamel-ware. they were made for the relief and settlement of returnees in southern sudan.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit of Swiss Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1972)

albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the swiss government civil aviation delegation led by dr. werner guldimann, director of the federal air office.

attending the banquet were leading members of the general administration of civil aviation of china and other departments concerned, including wang hai-ting, ma jen-hui, pai yun, hu shu-tu, chiao wei-chung, sun so-chang and han hsing-hua.

speaking at the banquet, albert-louis natural and ma jen-hui toasted the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and swiss peoples and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative to UNCHE Reiterates China's Stand on Nuclear Tests

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 14, 1972)

the united nations conference on the human environment adopted at its plenary meeting today a resolution on the so-called prohibition and condemnation of nuclear tests sponsored by new zealand and other countries. china voted against the resolution. before it was put to vote, chinese representative chen hai-feng delivered a speech at the meeting condemning the nuclear arms drive conducted by the superpowers in their struggle for hegemony and reiterating the chinese government's consistent stand for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

chen hai-feng declared, "the superpowers are frantically developing their nuclear weapons and stepping up their nuclear arms race in their struggle for hegemony. they have not only manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons in their own countries, but have also set up nuclear bases on the territories of other countries, thus constituting a great menace to the human environment and the security of the peoples of the world. to safeguard international peace and protect the security and environment of mankind, a resolute struggle must be waged against the nuclear monopoly, nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail of the superpowers."

the chinese representative continued, "china develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence, for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. china's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. the chinese government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and proposed the convocation of a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss this question and, as a first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances. our government has on many occasions declared that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. however, the superpowers which possess large quantities of nuclear weapons have to this date refused to commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. for this all the countries and people who cherish peace and uphold justice cannot but express their utmost indignation."

chen hai-feng added, "at present, there are some countries which are worried by nuclear pollution. such sentiments are understandable. but we hold that the fundamental cause of the threat to the existence of mankind and the human environment by nuclear war should be eliminated. it is regrettable that certain people ignore the fact that the superpowers have manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons to threaten the small and medium countries, and that the u.s. government is conducting a barbarous war in viet nam, laos and cambodia, massacring the people and poisoning the environment. they pretend to be impartial and oppose all nuclear tests indiscriminately. this is what the chinese delegation cannot accept.

"we are willing to work together with all justice-upholding countries and peace-loving people of the world for the complete, total and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons," chen nai-feng concluded.

the resolution tabled by new zealand and some other countries condemns indiscriminately all nuclear tests, in particular those in the atmosphere, and calls for the abandonment of such tests. china, france and gabon voted against it, while britain, the united states, italy and 26 other countries abstained.

CHINA AND US

American Polymer Scientist Herman F. Mark Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1972)

professor herman f. mark, a noted american polymer scientist, and his assistant, professor sheldon m. atlas and mrs. helen v. atlas, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the chinese academy of sciences and chinese scientists, including liu ta-kang, chen ping, chien jen-yuan and lu sheng-ching.

US Workers' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1972)

an 18-member workers' delegation from the united states arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the conferences of representatives of peking and shanghai revolutionary workers. delegation leader is emory earl rose, and deputy leader is marcelle stevens avakian.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by ni chih-fu, a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including feng hsuan, ou tang-liang, li hsiao-pai and hsing jen-hsien, as well as representatives of the workers of peking.

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* NATIONAL *
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MILITIA WORK

Strengthen Leadership, Promote the Carrying Out of Militia Work Organizationally, Politically and Militarily

by

Party Branch of Shuik'ou Brigade, Ling Hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 16, 1972)

Our Party branch of Shuik'ou brigade strengthens its leadership over militia work in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily," thereby enabling the militia organization to play its role as a backbone in the three major revolutionary movements. This not only makes it possible to carry through militia work organizationally, politically and militarily but also to push forward the deep-going development of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Build A Militia Organization Which Suits Production

Formerly our brigade formed militia organizations generally by grouping militiamen from different production teams. When spring farming started last year, we thought of mobilizing the militia organizations to carry out some productive activities by shock tactics. But the militia platoon comprised militiamen from two production teams, which had different arrangements for work and which carried out production at different rates of progress. For this reason, we failed to organize the militiamen for productive activities by shock tactics.

To grope for experience in this concern, Ch'en Mu-sheng, secretary of the brigade Party branch and instructor of the militia battalion, went to the No. 8 production team and made experiments there: A militia platoon was set up with a production team as the unit. The platoon comprised a basic squad and an ordinary squad. A "militia shock team" was formed with the men's basic squad as the mainstay and an "iron girls' fighting team" was set up with the women's basic squad as the mainstay. Meanwhile, education in ideology and political line was conducted among the militiamen, who were taught to go where conditions were difficult and to work where the tasks were heavy. Relatively good results were achieved in this concern.

At that time, the No. 8 production team was engaged in a movement to accumulate manure. The grass in the nearby plots was all mowed. The task of obtaining 60 tan of native and miscellaneous manure for each mow of land was only partly fulfilled by 40 tan. The militiamen formed a shock team, waded through streams, crossed rivers and went up the hills to gather grass. It was then winter and the water was cold. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," the militiamen perseveringly waded through streams to carry manure. They worked for five days running and accumulated more than 1,000 tan of manure, overfulfilling their tasks.

From the experience of the No. 8 production team, we learned that setting up a militia organization which suited production made it easy to bring the militia organization into play and to strengthen leadership over it. To deepen our understanding of this problem, we organized the Party members and cadres to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "The organization of units of the people's militia is excellent, it should be popularized. This is a military organization, and also a labor organization, an educational organization and a sports organization," in connection with the experience of the No. 8 production team. They came to realize that if a militia organization which suits production was set up, it would be easier to bring the militia into play as the backbone in production, and only in this way could the militia organization be consolidated and developed continuously in the course of struggle.

With thinking unified, we mobilized the poor and lower-middle peasants and the militiamen of the whole brigade to detect the shortcomings in the organizational work of the militia and, with reference to the experience of the No. 8 production team and in the light of the condition of the production team, to establish and improve the militia organization.

Last year, after the late-crop rice had been transplanted, some production teams did not have sufficient manure and had difficulties in applying additional manure immediately. At that moment, the "militia shock teams" and the "iron girls' fighting teams" of various production teams came forward immediately, acted in coordination with the patriotic public health movement and took the lead in removing refuse and debris, cleaning latrines, dredging ditches and digging mud from pools, accumulating more than 24,000 tan of manure. In particular, the militiamen of the No. 10 production team, defying hardships and danger, went into the deserted caves on the

Swallow Cliff and gathered some 400 catties of bat's droppings. As a result, in the whole brigade, an average of close to 30 tan of fine manure was applied in each mow of land, promptly solving the problem of manure for late-crop rice.

Take Line Struggle As the Key Link in Grasping Political Work on the Militia

Last year, we called a meeting of militia cadres at the level of platoon leader and above and reported on the condition of political work. At the meeting, some people spoke profusely on the method of doing political work, but they talked very little of the results of political work. After the meeting, we made investigations in the militia platoons and discovered that the chief cause of talking much about method of work and talking little of the results of work was that some cadres did not have strong regard for line struggle and practiced formalism. A certain platoon carried out study, held meetings, paid visits, etc., but did not conduct line education. In reading and study, it was satisfied with reciting the hard and fast rules and did not integrate the actual struggle with the actual ideological conditions. Some other platoons called meetings of militiamen in the house on sunny days, impeding collective production. They were criticized by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Later, we strengthened education of the militiamen in ideology and political line and correctly handled the relationship between revolution and production.

The natural conditions and social foundation were comparatively good in the No. 1 production team. Some militiamen thought that "with political power in their hands, they would have learned well from Tachai so long as they carried out production well." For this reason, they once relaxed their vigilance against class struggle. In the course of education in ideology and political line, the militiamen conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings on the Party's basic line. They came to realize that: During the historical period of socialism, there constantly exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and the class enemies invariably will employ all possible means to undermine socialism. For this reason, by no means should we slacken the string of class struggle and line struggle. If we neglect the line, our learning from Tachai will go astray. Through study, the militiamen of the whole brigade raised their consciousness of line struggle and further carried out the Party's policies. Revolution and production developed continuously. Last year's grain output exceeded 1,000 catties per mow.

Combine Labor and Military Training in Such A Way That Neither Production Nor Military Training Is Delayed

In the course of practice, we met with another contradiction: Some militiamen paid one-sided attention to production and neglected the study of military affairs; other militiamen devoted too much time to military training, so that production was delayed. We felt that these

two conditions showed that they did not see clearly the nature and characteristics of the militia and did not handle correctly the relationship between military training and production. In view of this state of affairs, we organized the militiamen to study Chairman Mao's teachings, "Heighten vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and explained to them the nature and characteristics of the militia, thereby making them understand that: Military training and production are a unity of opposites. Carrying out production and military training well is an important duty of the militiamen. To do well the work of war preparedness, they must master military skills and, above all, take an active part in production and make strenuous efforts to develop production.

Some militiamen said this well: "The militiamen are 'civilians' as well as 'armymen.' They must combine labor with military training with emphasis on labor, so that both military training and production are not delayed." After making clear the relationship between military training and production, the militiamen became conscious in diligently studying military affairs and actively participating in production. Various platoons and squads have made comparatively detailed arrangements for carrying out military training "on the spot, in a decentralized way, during spare time and on a small scale," and in an organized way and step by step. A new situation has appeared in which military training is carried out in a decentralized way but with good discipline, during spare time but actively, and on a small scale but with good results, and military training and production are not delayed.

The militia platoon of the No. 10 production team formerly did not observe discipline very well and did not carry out military training constantly. After this study, it raised the consciousness of carrying out production for the revolution and carrying out military training for war preparedness. In the morning, the militiamen carried out military training and then assigned the productive tasks for the day. They also carried guns to the worksite and practiced military training during rest periods. They took advantage of the activities of standing on guard in defense of the warehouses to carry out training in fire prevention and in preventing sabotage by secret agents and hidden traitors. They generally improved their military skills. This platoon scored excellent results in military training and became an advanced platoon in the brigade.

* * *

Take the Line As the Key Link, Do A Good Job of Militia Work

by

CCP Committee of Hsinying Committee, Huaijou Hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 16, 1972)

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." We tightly grasp this key link, strengthen leadership over militia work and bring the militia organizations into full play in the three major revolutionary movements, thereby further promoting the carrying out of militia work organizationally, politically and militarily.

Under the leadership of a higher-level Party committee and militia department, we have made some achievements in militia work. But at one time there was a tendency to grasp militia work and then relax it. Why? In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Carry out education in ideology and political line," we organized the "squad members" of the Party committee to study the Party's basic line during the historical period of socialism, to review Chairman Mao's idea of people's war and his instructions on militia work, to approach the importance of the Party's grasp of arms by raising it to the high plane of the line struggle, to criticize relentlessly the fallacies of "the militia is useless" and "the militia is outdated" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers.

They learned this more clearly: Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period, in which there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the struggle between the two lines, there is the danger of capitalist restoration, and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism. For this reason, the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat must be reinforced and should not be slackened, and the Party's leadership over militia work also should not be neglected.

With thinking raised to a higher level, we perseveringly put militia work on the Party committee's agenda of important tasks, study militia work once every month and sum up militia work once every quarter. In this way, militia work is arranged in a planned way, a high demand is imposed on the content of militia work, time is set aside for carrying out militia work, and special persons are put in charge of militia work.

In militia building, there exists a struggle between the two lines. The practice of revolution makes us realize that: Provided we consciously carry out militia work in conjunction with the Party's central tasks and by proceeding from the realities of the three major revolutionary movements, we can bring the role of militia organization into full play and can really carry out militia work. If we grasp militia work by divorcing it from the Party's

central tasks and from the realities of the three major revolutionary movements, militia work will be carried out enthusiastically only in appearance but lackadaisically in essence and it will be impossible to bring the fighting role of the militia into play.

In the past, we often regarded militia work and the central tasks as "two different things." Either militia work impeded the central tasks or the central tasks were carried out at the expense of military work. Later, we paid attention to linking the central tasks with militia work and brought the role of the militia organization into full play in close conjunction with the Party's central tasks, thereby promoting the central tasks and strengthening militia building. During the "one strike, three oppose" movement, we put the militia on the first line of class struggle and let militiamen fight as the vanguard, thereby promoting the militia movement and training militiamen.

In the course of giving line education, we held militiamen's study classes and asked them to take the lead in study, in conducting revolutionary mass criticism, in carrying out the Party's policies and in grasping revolution and promoting production. During the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we brought the role of the militia as a shock team into full play, thereby giving an impetus to this movement.

Last winter, an upsurge of enthusiasm in carrying out capital construction of farmland irrigation was whipped up in the whole commune. It was necessary to build a regulating dam measuring 763 meters long, 4.5 meters wide and 2 meters high in Liutuho production brigade. In the course of labor, the militiamen of the whole militia company went in the fore and worked vigorously, spurring on the members of the whole brigade. The task which had been estimated to take five months was accomplished two months ahead of schedule.

We often educate and train militiamen in war preparedness in relation to the current situation of class struggle. Besides carrying out general military training in winter and spring each year, we usually conduct activities of military training in connection with production, so as to cultivate the fighting style of the militiamen. Last year, the higher level assigned tasks for the whole militia of our commune on two occasions. Whether in daytime or at night, we were able to come together as soon as we received an order to assemble and could fight readily as soon as we came, perfectly accomplishing our tasks.

We also pay very close attention to training and educating militia cadres. Outstanding elements having high consciousness of line struggle and high ability for work are selected and promoted to be militia cadres. In a militia company, the secretary of the brigade Party branch would serve concurrently as instructor and a deputy secretary or a member of the Party branch would act as commander. When the commune calls a meeting of brigade cadres, it invites the militia cadres to attend this meeting, so as to make

them understand the intentions of the Party committee and see clearly the orientation of struggle. The Party committee members go down to the rural areas to call on the militia cadres and inquire into the local conditions. They pay attention to improving the work ability of the militia cadres in the course of practice and maintaining a sufficient staff and relative stability of the militia cadres.

* * *

The Militiawomen of Hsitao Island Are Forging Ahead

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 15, 1972)

On the sea outside Hsitao Island, the booming of artillery fire was heard and sulphurous fumes could be seen rising here and there as targets floating on the water were blown to pieces. It was the militiawomen company of Hsitao Island, an outpost on the South China Sea, carrying out artillery practice with live ammunition. On that particular day, they achieved the excellent score of five hits out of five.

Under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's ideas of people's war, the militiawomen of Hsitao Island have maintained linking up labor with military skills, and while participating in production on the one hand they carry out military training on the other. For the past several years, apart from sailing out to sea for fishing and carrying out reclamation for production, they have carried out artillery practice with live ammunition some 43 times and excellent results were obtained 42 times and superior results once. Target practice with infantry weapons and live ammunition had been carried out nine times and excellent results were obtained each time. The masses acclaimed them as shock troops for coastal defense construction and red sentinels guarding the coastline.

The militiawomen company of Hsitao Island is developed on the basis of the "Eight sisters artillery squad." In 1962, Chairman Mao issued the directive, "Militia work must be carried out to the letter organizationally, politically and militarily," and it won the enthusiastic support of the masses. Eight fishing maidens on the island whose average age was not quite 19, with the support of the Party branch, organized the "Eight sisters artillery squad." Later, as more and more people wanted to join the artillery squad, the militiawomen company was founded.

After the formation of the militiawoman company, the Party branch of the production brigade, with the help of the PLA stationed on the island, actively organized members of the unit to study Chairman Mao's writings, and in conjunction with the struggle between the two lines in militia building on the island, and to criticize and repudiate penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, and raised the consciousness of strengthening militia building of the militiawomen in accordance with Chairman Mao's army building line. They invited old fishermen back to recall hardships and count blessings, carried out education on class struggle and line struggle for the militiawomen, and strengthened their will to fight for the defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to perfect diligently their skill for annihilating the enemies. Many of the militiawomen, nurtured by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, are growing up rapidly.

Party member and leader of the militiawomen company Ch'en Lin-mei was the first to enlist as a militiawoman. At the beginning, she was a loader for the artillery squad, and the loading of shells weighing several dozen catties proved too much for her after the first few attempts. For the sake of

building up her arms with the stubborn spirit of the foolish old man who removed mountains, she practiced lifting dummy shells on the training ground. Upon returning home, she would still continue her training with a metal bar. When engaged in manual labor, she always refused to use a carrying pole, but would use bare hands for lifting things. Consequently, from being able to load only several shells at a time, she progressed to lifting more than ten shells and then to scores of shells at a time, and became an outstanding cannoneer.

Once, when the women were firing, something went wrong with the detonator, and the gun was jammed. Unless the shell was removed in time, it could end in disaster. Ch'en Lin-mei, without regard for personal safety, quickly opened the breech, removed the shell, defused it and insured the normal progress of the target practice. After Ch'en Lin-mei became leader of the militiawomen company, she has more actively led everybody in studying the writings of Chairman Mao and in diligently perfecting their skill for annihilating the enemies.

Ch'en K'ai-t'ao, the fourth person to become the gunner of the "Eight sisters artillery squad" had only three years of schooling, and at the beginning when placed in command of a gun, she experienced difficulties. With the education of the Party and the assistance of the older comrades, by showing neither fear of hardship nor difficulty, whether rain or shine, she would still regularly carry out training diligently. For the sake of training visual judging of distance well, she would practice as she walked and also during her rest periods. She practiced judging the distance of stationary objects and progressed to judging the distance of moving objects. She also regularly used the vessels sailing on the sea to practice judging the angle of dive, the rate of advance and the estimated density, and quickly mastered the art of directing artillery fire. In several target practice sessions with live ammunition, because of her deliberate and decisive command, excellent results were obtained each time.

The militiawomen of Hsitao Island are bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and through the long months and years, they have in coordination with the People's Liberation Army done sentry duty,carried out patrolling and guarded the coastal defense of the motherland.

One night, the sky was overcast and it was so dark that one could hardly see the fingers of one's hand at arm's length. Mai Shang-ying, the leader of the 3rd platoon, was leading six militiawomen on a patrol along the sea front. All of a sudden lightning and thunder appeared accompanied by a heavy squall. The clothes of the militiawomen were all drenched, and the cold wind blowing from the sea caused them to shiver. Mai Shang-ying decided to continue the patrol with three veteran militiawomen and let the other three return home first to change their clothes. However, all of them refused to leave. They said, "The more inclement the weather the more we must heighten our vigilance. We are sentries on the southern approach of the motherland, and as our task has still not been carried out, how could

we leave our battle station?" So saying, they braved the squall and continued with their patrol.

The militiawomen company of Hsitao Island has also regularly cooperated and supported voluntarily the PLA in fulfilling various construction work. One day, just as the construction was entering a critical stage, there was a temporary shortage in the supply of stone aggregates which affected the development of the construction. The militiawomen immediately hurried to take over the task of hauling stones with push carts. Braving the intense heat of the sun, they pushed the carts laden with stones over the uneven trails of the hill. They were all tired and sweating, but no one would take time out for rest. Party member and deputy company leader Mai Shang-hsiao, who was well-known in the company as the "iron maiden," competed with the others in shouldering the heavier loads and taking over the more dangerous work, and continued battling for more than 30 hours without leaving the front line. With the impetus given by her, the fighters of the militiawomen company, working in concert, insured the supply of stone aggregates and increased the rate of the construction.

The militiawomen company of Hsitao Island is also a shock unit for grasping revolution and stimulating production, and members actively go to sea to fish and reclaim wasteland for farming.

In the spring of 1970, as the fishing season approached, in order to solve the difficulty caused by the shortage of labor for the deep sea trawling fleet, the militiawomen themselves voluntarily made a request to the Party branch to follow the fleet out to sea for fishing and won the support of the Party branch of the production brigade. When the news was out, it caused a great deal of comment. Some said, "Women have never gone to sea before," and some said, "Woman cannot stand the rough sea." The militiawomen themselves said in a straightforward manner, "We have the thought of Mao Tse-tung to guide us and the support of the broad masses. We shall master the technique of working on the sea."

In high spirit they sailed out together with the male comrades. The first time they were out at sea, they ran into a gale of the 6th grade. The waves were high and the fishing vessel was tossed about. Within a short time, they became giddy and sick and started vomiting. However, they were not the slightest bit dismayed, and persevered in tempering themselves. After a period of arduous training, they overcame one difficulty after another, familiarized themselves with the sea, adapted themselves to living on the sea, and mastered such production technique as sculling and net laying.

- NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter
(Abridged by the paper)

* * *

CADRE TRAINING

Help New Cadres Raise Line Consciousness in the Course of Revolutionary Practice

- The Party committee of Linyu hsien pays attention to nurturing successors to the cause of proletarian revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 12, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian, June 11, 1972) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way," the CCP committee of Linyu hsien, Shensi, perseveres in educating new cadres with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and in integrating education with revolutionary practice to help them raise the consciousness in class struggle, line struggle, and in continuing the revolution, so as to enable new cadres to grow healthily.

Since the establishment of the Linyu hsien Party committee, a number of trained cadres have been elected to swell the ranks of and strengthen the Party leading groups at all levels. At first, some comrades did not pay enough attention to the nurturing and education of new cadres. And at one time, a tendency to use the new cadres more while nurturing and educating them less appeared. In the light of this situation, the leading members of the hsien Party committee repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching on "Be good at caring for cadres," and realize that to properly nurture and educate new cadres is an important and protracted task concerning Party building and political power building. On the basis of this heightened understanding, the hsien Party committee included the task of nurturing and educating new cadres in the committee's agenda of important business, and assigned two standing committee members specifically to share responsibility for this work. As a result, the hsien Party committee succeeded in earnestly helping, boldly using, and patiently educating the new cadres.

The Party committee of Linyu hsien puts emphasis on helping new cadres study and master Marxism and on improving them with respect to ideology and political line. In the past year, the hsien Party committee organized more than forty new cadres to take part in area study classes, and helped them study Chairman Mao's works and launch criticism in revisionism and rectification in work style. They regularly arrange study assignments in connection with reality for them, review their study, exchange experiences in study, and raise their consciousness in continuing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Wang Chien-chung, the deputy secretary of Hohsi commune Party committee, is a new cadre with a great deal of zeal for work. The commune Party committee put him in charge of the work of consolidating the organization of basic levels. Under decentralized working conditions, he slackened his learning and study to some extent. At one time, he tended to take

everything into his own hands in work rather than to discuss and examine matters with other committee members. As a result, the "squad members" were unable to march in perfect step with one another.

When Wang Chih-i, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, came to check on the work in the commune and discovered this problem, he studied the unity-for-victory line of the 9th National Congress of the CCP together with Wang Chien-chung. He helped him in serious reading and study, in correctly dealing with the relationship between the individual and the organization, and in consciously placing himself under the collective leadership of the Party committee. As a result, Wang Chien-chung strengthened his regard for the Party, reinforced the unity among the "squad members," and performed Party work in a still better way. He said with deep realization, "It is only through studying and mastering Marxism that one can consciously implement the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao."

Linyu hsien Party committee pays attention to training new cadres in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. Last year, over 30 new cadres at the hsien and commune levels were organized to stay in basic units and to join propaganda teams for consolidating organization at basic levels so as to enable them to raise their ideological awareness and policy standard in the midst of practice.

Chang Yu-ch'eng, the deputy secretary of Ch'angfeng commune Party committee and a new cadre, was appointed by the hsien Party committee as the leading member of a propaganda team stationed in a production brigade. This comrade had been to this brigade many times before. Taking for granted that he was fairly familiar with the circumstances there, he did not carry out concrete investigation and analysis on the history of class struggle and the existing situation in this brigade, and began work in accordance with his old impressions instead. Consequently, he overlooked line education for the leading group and little change occurred to the backward appearance after efforts of a whole winter and spring.

Recently, knowledge of this situation came to a principal leading member of the hsien Party committee. He came to this propaganda team and together with this comrade, studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle," criticized the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and idealist transcendentalism peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. With the first-hand knowledge he himself had obtained through penetrating research, he helped this cadre grasp the building of the leading group, grasp class struggle and uncover and strike at class enemies engaged in sabotage activities. Tempered by practical struggle, this new cadre received education and raised his own awareness.

In the course of nurturing and educating new cadres, the hsien Party committee has adopted a method of having old cadres lead the young ones and young cadres inspirit the old ones, thus further strengthening the unity between new and old cadres. As a result, new and old cadres can better help each other, learn from each other, and raise their standard together.

Making use of their own personal experiences, some old cadres often impart their ideas and teach work methods to new cadres and set an example in work style. New cadres are thus able to learn the fine tradition. From the new cadres the old cadres gain revolutionary vigor and zeal, and undergo a revolutionary rejuvenation.

Wang Shih-ying, the secretary of the Party committee of Hungch'üan commune and a new cadre, was unable to distinguish between the two lines in policies on hog-raising with the result that the enthusiasm for hog-raising among commune members and the development of hog-raising were both affected. Yeh Ch'ang-ch'ing, the deputy secretary and an old cadre discovered this problem and studied with him the Party's rural economic policies in the present stage, and distinguished between proper family sideline occupation and capitalist tendencies. With this ideology correctly settled, Wang Shih-ying conscientiously carries out the Party's policies on hog-raising together with "squad members" of the Party committee, bringing about speedy development in hog-raising.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Strengthen Party Leadership, Give Impetus to the Development of the Revolution in Education

- Members of the Party branch of Tientsin Municipal Yenan Middle School go deep into the frontline of teaching, and by conscientiously investigating and studying, sum up experience and enable a marked improvement to take place in the quality of teaching

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 15, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, June 14, 1972) Members of the Party branch of Tientsin Municipal Yenan Middle School have gone deep into the frontline of teaching, and by conscientiously making investigation and summing up experience, further strengthened leadership over the revolution in education, enabled the revolution in education to continue and develop in depth and a marked improvement to take place in the quality of teaching.

The Party branch of Tientsin Municipal Yenan Middle School realizes from practice that the strengthening of Party leadership is a basic guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and gives an impetus to the development of the revolution in education. Because of that, leading members always put the revolution in education on the agenda of important business of the Party branch. They are leading the revolutionary teachers and students of the whole school, with close reference to the reality of struggle-criticism-transformation, in the energetic study of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and by carrying out education in ideology and political line and developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, have continued to get rid of the pernicious influence of revisionism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and enabled Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education to enter more deeply into the hearts of the people.

At the same time, principal leading members of the Party branch have gone deep into the frontline of teaching and are actively taking part in the practice of the revolution in education. Of the seven committee members in the Party branch, five are in charge of teaching such different subjects as politics, physics and chemistry. They have selected and edited some teaching material together with the teachers, developed teaching research activities together, and attended the classes of one another to criticize and correct the work of the students. Because of the grasping of teaching personally by the leading members and their participation in the practice of the revolution in education, they have won the right to speak in leading the revolution in education and that has given an impetus to the development of the revolution in education.

In strengthening leadership over the revolution in education, the Party branch of this school has paid attention to taking problems of tendency for timely solution. In the struggle-criticism-transformation, after the

criticism of the revisionist line in education in this school, there appeared for a time the tendency of assigning more labor jobs to the students and slighting socialist cultural lessons. In the light of this state of affairs, the principal leading members of the Party branch studied conscientiously together with the teachers Chairman Mao's series of directives on the revolution in education, which enabled everybody to understand that in order to promote the all-round development of the students morally, intellectually and physically into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, they must conscientiously attend socialist cultural lesson well, learn fundamental knowledge well, and at the same time organize their participation in suitable productive labor on the basis of the age and the content of teaching-learning of the students, and let them undergo tempering in the three great revolutionary struggles. Therefore, on the basis of the different grades, the school has made suitable arrangements in teaching periods and teaching content. In study and work and study and farming, leading members of the Party branch have overcome the phenomenon of pure labor and pure technical study of the past, paid attention to the linking of classroom teaching with reality, let perceptual knowledge be raised to theoretical knowledge and deepened comprehension through practice, so that theory and practice may be closely connected together.

"The problem of teaching reform is mainly a problem of the teaching staff." In the course of leading the revolution in education, the Party branch of this school has conscientiously implemented the Party's policy for intellectuals and attached great importance to publicizing the revolutionary activism of the new and old teachers. With reference to reality, the Party branch has regularly carried out education in ideology and political line for the teachers,constantly raised their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and helped them to further establish the thought of engaging in vocational research for the revolution.

As for controversial problems in teaching among the teachers, the Party branch has made it a point never to arrive lightly at a conclusion, but encouraged everybody to speak out freely, and supported everybody in daring practice, and by means of the practice to obtain experience, discover rules and unify the views of all, so that the activism of the teachers could be mobilized. As for those who read and study conscientiously, actively improve on the contents and method of teaching, do ideological work for the students well and keep improving the quality of teaching, the Party branch has publicized them in time, and summed up and popularized their experience in the whole school. With the impetus provided by advanced typical examples, the activism of the teachers in the revolution in education has become higher and higher.

Following the in-depth development of the revolution in education, the Party branch of Tientsin Municipal Yenan Middle School, by means of conscientious reading and study and the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, has organized the broad masses of teachers and students to continue to draw a line of distinction between the doctrine of intellectual education first and learning socialist cultural lesson well for the revolution, to draw a line of distinction between going into vocational

research for the revolution and placing vocation in command, and drawing a line of distinction between setting a rigid demand on the students and revisionist "surveillance, control and oppression," and on the basis of improved understanding, the school has established and invigorated a necessary system of examination for students and their promotion or retention. At the same time, various academic courses in the school have all invigorated their teaching and study groups, and lesson preparation groups have been set up in all the grades to strengthen leadership over the work of teaching. Many of the students have also set up mutual assistance groups outside the school.

At present, this school has succeeded in having a plan for teaching, a guarantee for lesson preparation, a demand for study, a system in examination and an inspection in discipline, and there appears a lively situation in which the teachers teach enthusiastically and the students study diligently in the whole school.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

CCP Shashih Municipal Committee Leads the City's Industrial Front To Strengthen Enterprise Management

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 16, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Wuhan dated June 15, 1972) In the course of leading the municipality's industrial front to strengthen enterprise management, the CCP committee of Shashih municipality, Hupeh Province, applies typical cases in conducting vivid line education among the leading cadres of enterprises, thereby enabling them to draw a boundary clearly between the two lines and raising their consciousness of running an enterprise in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Subsequently, the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on the municipality's front quickens its tempo and the excellent situation of revolution and production also develops.

Is the Weaving Workshop An Advanced Unit?

In the first half of last year, some backward factories of the municipality did not carry out production in good order. The municipal committee decided to solve this problem. It summed up and popularized in the whole municipality the experience of the weaving workshop of Hsiangyang Spinning Mill in conducting enterprise management well.

The semi-finished cloth woven by this workshop for making "Shashih corduroy" demands fine quality and always involves very strict technical processes. But influenced by the anarchical ideas in society, this workshop once slackened enterprise management and the handful of class enemies took the chance to cause trouble and undermine production so that this workshop became a "hard spot" in the spinning mill.

To change the outlook of this workshop, the Party branch boldly mobilized the masses to criticize the reactionary anarchical ideas relentlessly and, by way of readjusting the order of production, established and improved ten regulations and systems including the system governing positions and responsibilities, set up "three-in-one" enterprise management groups at all levels from the workshop to the work section and comprising workers, cadres and technicians, and tightly grasped the working regarding the line education, operational skills, examination of quality, overhaul of equipment, economic accounting, safety in work and sanitation in everyday life, thereby inducing a basic change in the outlook of the workshop.

Since the beginning of last year, various economic targets dealing with output, variety and quality of products, consumption of raw and semi-finished materials and productivity of labor have fulfilled the state plan every month and surpassed the advanced level of the past.

A few months elapsed after the municipal committee summed up and popularized the experience of the weaving workshop of Hsiangyang Spinning

Mill, but this experience did not attract the close attention of some of the factories and enterprises. Why? An inquiry was made and it was discovered that the leading groups of some factories had different views on this experience. One held that the Party branch of the weaving workshop could carry out political work in conjunction with economic work and this really was a good experience in strengthening enterprise management and deserved to be studied.

Another view held that a factory could carry out production so long as it conducted political education among its workers and staff members and raised their consciousness and enthusiasm in work, that the weaving workshop grasped the concrete system and practiced "production first," which was not the correct road, so that this workshop was not an advanced unit.

Still another view held that it was necessary to grasp enterprise management but the political movement was very tense at the moment so that production should make way and effort should not be made to grasp enterprise management as the weaving workshop did. The several different views were against one another and, of course, the experience of the weaving workshop could not be popularized.

Grasping this problem, the municipal committee held an on-the-spot study class in the weaving workshop and organized the leading cadres of various factories to join the cadres, workers and technicians of this workshop in studying Chairman Mao's doctrine and writings on the correct handling of the relationship between politics and economy, in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, in criticizing penetratingly the various reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type which at a time advocated "production first" and used economy to negate politics and at another time substituted politics for economy, and in thoroughly liquidating their counter-revolutionary crimes of undermining the building of socialism.

In the course of study and criticism, they all repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Management is also socialist education," by comparing it with the experience of the weaving workshop and by linking it with the problems cropping up in the debate. They came to realize that: Strengthening enterprise management in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is an important part of the content of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in a factory or enterprise. This is of vital significance in arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, developing socialist economy with greater, faster, better and more economical results and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. This involves the problem of running an enterprise in strict accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and is not merely a simple problem of production management.

In this way, they acquired correct understanding of the experience of the weaving workshop. Those who formerly held that this workshop should not grasp enterprise management quickly rectified their view and came to this workshop on their own initiative to learn the advanced experience of strengthening enterprise management. Others who formerly thought that the experience of this workshop was excellent saw the orientation more clearly

and steeled their determination to grasp enterprise management tightly. After that, the factories and enterprises of the whole municipality put the strengthening of enterprise management in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on their agenda and adopted active measures to unfold this work step by step.

Where Should We Start in Strengthening Enterprise Management?

After the vital significance of the good grasp of enterprise management had been made clear, there arose the problem of where we should start in strengthening enterprise management. The leading members of a few factories said that since strengthening of enterprise management was such an important matter, a responsible group should be organized quickly and relevant regulations and systems formulated. But some people held that: All comrades have acquired some understanding of the vital significance of strengthening the enterprise management, but many ideological obstacles still exist in actual work. For instance, some old cadres fear making mistakes of "supervising, controlling and oppressing" the workers again and dare not grasp this work boldly; some new cadres fear other troubles. Without solving these ideological problems, it is impossible to strengthen enterprise management and it will be difficult to enforce the regulations and systems.

To unify the thinking of all comrades and to direct enterprise management on to the correct road, the municipal committee called an on-the-spot meeting in Shashih Underwear Factory to exchange experience and asked the leading members of this factory to give an account of their experience in carrying out enterprise management well by starting with giving education in line to the leading members of the enterprise.

Shashih Underwear Factory also experienced twists and turns in the course of strengthening enterprise management. At first, its leaders paid one-sided attention to grasping concrete administrative systems and were busy the whole day with learning from and visiting other factories. Later, they called upon a few people alone to formulate a system comprising 37 measures governing the strengthening of enterprise management. They once thought that this system would help solve the problems of enterprise management. But because this system was divorced from the realities of this factory, it was basically impracticable and the masses were critical about it.

In view of this state of affairs, the wrong idea of fearing making mistakes of "supervising, controlling and oppressing" the workers came to the surface again among the leaders. The leaders dared not grasp this system boldly and continuously. This system existed superficially and finally became useless.

Later, the leaders conscientiously summed up their experiences and lessons. They started with revolutionizing the thinking of the leading group and then proceeded to improve enterprise management. They held a

reading and study class of the leading members and launched an open-door rectification campaign. The masses of the workers roundly criticized the leaders' fear of hardships and their other erroneous ideas. They pointed out: "We just oppose the stereotypes which are divorced from realities. We firmly carry out the rational regulations and systems. You fear one thing and another but you do not fear mismanagement of a socialist enterprise." The workers' strong desire of improving enterprise management and their reasonable criticism deeply touched the leaders. The leaders went in broad strides to the first line of production, worked with the workers' groups and squads in the workshops, and got together with the workers to study and to criticize the revisionist line of running an enterprise. They led a "three-in-one" group of struggle-criticism-transformation to go deep into the workshops and the workers' groups and squads and called more than 40 informal meetings. They called on more than 300 cadres, workers and technicians, sought their opinions individually and studied the conditions meticulously. After acquiring a great deal of first-hand information, they combined the leadership with themasses, summed up experiences of the work sections one after another, and formulated some practical regulations and systems and strengthened enterprise management in close conjunction with the realities of production in the factory. As a result, a new outlook appeared in revolution and production of the whole factory.

The experience of the underwear factory greatly enlightened the leading cadres of all factories in the municipality. After that, they tightly grasped the basic problem of quickening the revolutionization of their thinking and, proceeding from raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, concretely strengthened enterprise management. In the light of the actual conditions of the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines in the economic sphere, and with special reference to such problems as whether the Party's leadership should be upheld or the bourgeois liberalism be practiced and whether the proletarian revolutionary discipline should be maintained or the anarchical ideas be allowed to spread unchecked, they read and studied conscientiously, carried out open-door rectification campaigns periodically, fought against self-interests and criticized revisionism, drawing a clear boundary between the correct line and the wrong line and establishing the political sense of responsibility of improving enterprise management for the revolutionary cause. At present, an ever growing number of leading cadres of factories and enterprises of the municipality dare to speak, to act, to grasp revolution and to manage production.

How Should Improvement of Enterprise Management Be Turned into A Conscious Action of the Masses?

Is it possible to strengthen enterprise management well so long as the leading group "dares" to work? A few leading cadres of factories and enterprises lacked correct understanding. In the course of strengthening enterprise management, some people did not arouse the masses to the full. The municipal committee held that this phenomenon must be solved very well. Shashih Rubber Factory has created successful experience in this concern.

In Shashih Rubber Factory, after the system governing positions and responsibilities had been set up, some leading members thought that in the future the problem left behind for the masses was to carry out the system resolutely and that for the leadership was to impose stern demands on themselves. For this reason, some cadres adopted a stiff attitude and a simple method in work. As a result, the various regulations and systems could not be implemented very well and the cadres were not so close to the masses as they formerly had been. Upon discovering this tendency, the municipal committee led the cadres of this factory to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Management also is socialist education," once again. Through study and discussion, these leading members righted the relationship between enterprise management and ideological education. They came to realize that the leading group not only must dare to grasp enterprise management but also, in the course of work, perseveringly put politics in command, boldly mobilize the masses and do ideological work conscientiously and meticulously, otherwise it would be impossible to carry out enterprise management well.

With thinking raised to a higher level, they perseveringly educated the masses in ideology and political line, often organized the workers and staff members of the whole factory to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, recount their past sufferings and compare the past conditions with the present ones, and asked old workers to recall their oppression and exploitation by landlords and capitalists in the old society, to think about their happy life as their own masters after winning emancipation in the new society and to criticize roundly the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in producing ultra-"Left" ideas and frenziedly attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. This aroused the enthusiasm of the workers in running a socialist enterprise well in the capacity of master of the house.

The leading members of this factory also led more than 100 workers, cadres and technicians in different groups to visit the sales counters of commercial centers and the neighboring villages, to investigate the quality of products and to seek the views of users extensively, so that from the demands of improvement of quality of products reflected among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, they could see more clearly the importance of strengthening enterprise management. Usually, they perseveringly went to workshops to labor with the workers, to study with them and to have heart-to-heart chats with them, and carried out education in ideology and political line in the course of strengthening enterprise management. In this way, mass activity of strengthening enterprise management was unfolded quickly in the whole factory.

From the leadership to the masses and from the workers to the technicians, every one took the strengthening of enterprise management as his duty and consciously carried out various regulations and systems. Because all paid attention to carrying out the regulations and systems strictly, this factory fulfilled the state plan more than 40 days ahead of schedule last year, and the rate of up-to-standard rubber shoes was 99.05 percent. In the first

quarter of this year, the average daily output of rubber shoes was 8. percent higher than that in the corresponding period of last year, the rate of up-to-standard rubber shoes rose to 99.55 percent, and the consumption of a few kinds of staple raw and semi-finished materials also dropped by a big margin as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year. An inspiring situation of all-round development emerged in production.

After the typical cases were applied in conducting line education on these several occasions, all comrades have raised their consciousness of line struggle. Management of various factories and enterprises of the municipality has been greatly strengthened and industrial production also has developed quickly. In 1971, the total industrial output of the municipality topped that of 1970 by 25 percent, the output and varieties of products increased by a big margin and the quality of products improved by a marked extent. Such products as thermal flasks, corduroy, underwear, bed sheets and rubber shoes are universally welcomed by the consumers. Since the beginning of this year, various factories of the municipality have achieved new successes in maintaining fine quality and high yield of products and lowering consumption of raw and semi-finished materials.

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TIBET

A Tremendous Change in the History of Tibet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 16, 1972)

A large number of new accounts have been added to the personal savings department of the People's Bank of China in recent years. Holders of these new accounts are the broad masses of emancipated Tibetan serfs.

In the old society, the serfs and slaves in Tibet were deprived of their personal freedom. "Usurious practices are more numerous than the hairs of a cow." Now the slaves are emancipated and have become their own masters, their life has improved continuously. More and more people have deposited their surplus money with the bank. This is a tremendous change in the history of Tibet.

With industry, agriculture and animal husbandry developing briskly, the urban and rural economy in Tibet thrives with each passing day. Prices remain stable, people's income increases continuously, and urban and rural bank savings also increase continuously. In Ch'engkuan ch'U, Lhasa, the average individual deposits amounted to 30 yuan in 1971. Anto hsien in the north of the Tibetan Grassland is a pastoral area. The broad masses of herdsmen there perseveringly take the socialist road and have secured good harvests in animal husbandry in the past few years running. The average individual deposits in the hsien in 1971 amounted to 57 yuan.

According to statistics supplied by the relevant departments, the total amount of urban and rural bank deposits in the whole autonomous region in 1971 was 11 percent more than that of 1965, the year which had the highest record amount of bank deposits before the great cultural revolution, and was more than 5 times greater than that in 1958, the year before the democratic reform. In 1971, the collective deposits of the rural and pastoral people's communes (hsiang) and individual savings of the commune members increased 3.2 times as compared with that in 1965. Fixed deposits represented 64 percent of the total amount of deposits.

In the evil society under feudal serfdom, man-eating usurers were like venomous snakes enveloping the millions upon millions of serfs, sucking the blood of the broad masses of the serfs, ruining many homes and killing many people. According to an investigation of the four manorial estates in Langt'ang in 1951, of the 658 households of serfs, 608 were in debt, representing 92 percent of the total number of households. The three big monastries of Lhasa, namely, Chepeng Monastry, Sela Monastry and Ketan Monastry, together lent 66,270,000 catties of grain at usurious rates in the rural areas alone.

Many serfs had borrowed money at usurious rates. They paid the debts year after year, generation after generation but they could never completely pay the debts off. The family of Tz'ujenkungpu, a former serf in Sa village, Jench'ingli hsiang, Mochukungk'a hsien, had the nickname of "100,000 k'e" in the old society. His great-grandmother fell into debt. They could not pay it off in the first year and the interests multiplied like a rolling snowball. In addition, they were cheated and hoodwinked by the

serf-owner. In a few years, the interests grew up to 100,000 k'e (one k'e equals 28 catties). Since then, the debt passed on from one generation to another. His family had been heavily in debt and subject to oppression and exploitation for a century or more. Four generations of his family worked hard, bending their waists and exhausting their energy, but still could not pay off their debt. Not a single stalk of the 4,000 or 5,000 k'e of grain which the generations had grown with sweated labor entered their home, and yet they still could not get rid of the label of "100,000 k'e." In old Tibet, thousands of families experienced the bitter sufferings of "borrowing one k'e of grain and getting into debt for 100 years" as the family of Tz'ujenkungpu did.

After the liberation, shown concern by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, the poor peasants and herdsmen received interest-free loans of 1,330,000 yuan from the state, solving their difficulties in production and everyday life. The blazing fire of the great democratic reform burned the man-eating feudal serfdom and the endless debts, and the millions of serfs were liberated thoroughly from the exploitation by usurious loans of the old society. The People's Government also issued large amounts of low-interest or interest-free agricultural loans, giving a further impetus to the development of agriculture and animal husbandry and consolidating the collective economy. Since 1960, credit cooperatives have been set up one after another in rural and pastoral areas and the poor peasants and herdsmen have their own "small banks." Now, the People's Bank has developed business extensively in Tibet. In addition, there are credit cooperatives in each of the rural and pastoral areas, credit cooperative assistants working in many communes (hsiang), and savings banks in the industrial and mining areas. They actively serve the broad masses of peasants, herdsmen and workers and help them solve their difficulties in production and everyday life.

The rapid development in bank savings in Tibet is also an outcome of the constant raising of the political consciousness of the emancipated peasants and herdsmen and the rapid growth of the national economy. Total grain output and total number of animals in Tibet in 1970 were almost double that in 1958 and again saw a marked increase in 1971. In Tibet which had "poor and blank" aspects before the liberation, there are now several hundred medium-sized and small factories and mines. On the basis of development in industrial and agricultural production and in animal husbandry, the living standard of the Tibetan people is rising steadily.

Your reporter visited the family of a Tibetan worker in Lhasa and saw a great change in Tibetan society. Tsehsueh, an old worker of the Lhasa Truck Repair and Assembly Plant, led the life of a beggar in the old society. He worked as a shepherd for a serf-owner. His father was thrown into prison for debts by the serf-owner and was later beaten to death. After liberation, he leads a completely different life. He and his wife work in a factory. They have four children and yet the whole family has enough to eat and to wear. Now, they live in a spacious, bright house. They have

new clothes. They also have two wrist watches, a radio set, trunks and some household utensils for everyday use. They have current deposits and fixed savings in the bank. Leading such a happy, new life today, Tsehsueh says with excitement: "Only under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party can we Tibetan people lead a happy life today." (NCNA, Lhasa, June 15, 1972)

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INDUSTRIAL WASTE

East China Chemical Fertilizer Plant Puts Industrial Waste to Good Use

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 17, 1972)

the nanking chemical fertilizer plant has recovered over 76,000 tons of useful material from waste liquid, residue and gas in less than three years. it has also generated four million kwh from its waste heat.

material retrieved includes nickel, iron, ammonia alum, sodium silicate and ammonium sulphate.

like other industrial enterprises in china, this plant has tried to make multiple-use of industrial waste in the course of combating pollution.

the plant discarded used catalysts in the past, but the workers considered this wasteful. they spent months experimenting on how to recover rare metals and finally found ways to recover 90 per cent of the discarded catalysts. this reduces the cost of such catalysts by 80 per cent.

the plant built three tail gas recovery towers before the great proletarian cultural revolution. part of the noxious sulphur dioxide was reclaimed from sulphuric acid tail gas. during the cultural revolution, the workers made technical innovations to improve and simplify the towers. this greatly raised the recovery rate. the sulphur dioxide content in the flue gas is kept at the low level set by state hygiene regulations.

the plant extracted 200 to 300 tons of yellow phosphorus from the tail gas of the electric furnaces every year in the past. later some veteran workers suggested ways to make better use of this material and they used it to produce phosphoric acid, a chemical needed by the state.

the dumping of residue after making potash fertilizer was once a headache to the plant. later with the assistance of other factories, the plant built a workshop to extract ammonia alum from such residue. ammonia alum is an important chemical in the paper, printing and dyeing and pharmaceutical industries.

SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Northwest China Workers, Peasants Work in Close Unity

(NCNA-English Sian, June 17, 1972)

workers of a northwest china machine-building plant and peasants near by have forged a close comradeship by helping each other.

the peasants were putting up a hard fight against the most serious drought in decades when workers were busy building the yunghung plant in shensi province in the spring of 1969. the workers immediately spared hands for helping the peasants. after five days and nights of work, they pumped water uphill to save seven hectares of withering rice shoots and relieve another 20 hectares where transplanting of rice shoots had been impossible. the peasants reaped a good harvest that year.

the plant leadership take support to agriculture as a must in helping strengthen worker-peasant alliance and in carrying out the general principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" put forward by chairman mao for developing the national economy. the building design was revised several times so that the factory would take as little farmland as possible. the final plan was modified to save around 0.2 hectares of rice paddies.

all the workshops of the plant are in regular contact with nearby production brigades. on their holidays the workers and cadres help the peasants repair farm machinery or install electric lighting. drivers went with their trucks during the busy farm seasons, and the medical personnel make rounds of the villages.

while supporting the villages with manpower and material, the plant leadership deems it essential to help carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's rural policy. it sent publicizing groups to remote villages when chairman mao and the party central committee issued new calls or instructions. in addition, the plant and the rural brigades exchanged representatives of veterans to relate how they suffered in the old society as part of the education movement in ideology and political line.

the peasants, on their part, have given support to the plant since the day it was built. they helped put up the first housing and dig the first well for the workers.

the workers were racing against time to lay a foundation one day before an imminent downpour. many peasants rushed to the site and worked at their side till the job was finished. thanks to the help of the peasants, the plant was built in just ten months and was able to turn out quality products.

MEDICINAL HERBS

Northwest China Autonomous Region Self-Sufficient in Medicine

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jun. 17, 1972)

the ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china is more than self-sufficient in medicine, both western and traditional chinese, as a result of the rapid growth of the local pharmaceutical industry in recent years.

though having extensive pharmaceutical raw material, the region did not have a single pharmaceutical factory before liberation, apart from a dozen stores selling medicinal herbs. after liberation, the people's government earmarked funds to establish a factory for making western medicine in the provincial capital of yinchuan and six special farms for growing medicinal herbs. an up-to-date pharmaceutical factory went into operation in 1969 and now turns out antibiotics, vitamins, sulfa-drugs and other western medicine in quantity. in addition, more than half the counties and towns in the region have small pharmaceutical factories.

production has shot up in many factories with increased mechanization. annual output of medical preparations at a yinchuan factory making chinese traditional medicine is now more than seven times above that in 1965. technical innovations introduced by the workers during the great proletarian cultural revolution mechanized all its main production processes.

the pharmaceutical factories pay special attention to making research into and trial-producing medicine to treat common and recurring diseases in the countryside. many factories making chinese traditional medicine have turned out injections, pills, powders, tablets, ointments, herb wines and other preparations from medicinal herbs. they are used in small doses to good effect and are sold at low prices. factories in wuchung county have turned out more than 120 kinds of such injections.

progress has been made in pharmacological research. workers and technicians in the bio-chemistry laboratory of the region's industrial research institute have, after repeated experiments, turned out atp (atriphose) and dextran by photosynthesis with five-mononucleotic acid derived from yeast, which in turn is produced from waste liquid in making bean curd. a three-man research group in a commune of chingtunghsia county succeeded in cultivating ganderma, a rare tonic medicinal herb. members of the region's pharmacological research group have trial-produced pills, syrups, injections and other herbal preparations for chronic cough of the elderly to good effect.

one of china's major herb producers, ningsia, has more than 500 species of wild medicinal herbs. rapid expansion of the pharmaceutical industry touched off a mass movement to gather such herbs. in addition, special farms have been set up in many counties and communes to grow such valuable herbs as ginseng, radix codonopsitis, bark of the peony root and safflower. the acreage sown to medicinal herbs in the region is 11 times the figure in 1965, the year prior to the great cultural revolution.

TIMBER

Southwest China Area Produces More Timber

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 17, 1972)

forest area, a major lumbering centre in southwest china, the chinshachiang produced 800,000 cubic metres of timber between january 1971 and april this year.

this is the result of the rapid growth of the industry in this part of mountainous yunnan province which is known for its many virgin forests. the timber was produced by seven forestry bureaus set up in recent years. leading members of the industry made investigations and study at the grassroots level and led the workers in building timber bases.

the forest area runs along the chinshachiang river in the northwestern part of yunnan province. it covers a dozen counties in the lichiang region and the tali pai autonomous chou. forestry bureaus were set up in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. but they were soon abolished as a result of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other swindlers.

after the founding of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, the ninglang forestry bureau was set up at the end of 1969. leading members of the bureau revolutionary committee relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants of fraternal minority nationalities as well as the workers and technicians of the bureau to make investigations. they walked 500 kilometres of mountain paths to survey the forest resources on an area of 120 square kilometres. this provided data for the forest area. they completed in one year an amount of construction which usually takes three years. the bureau produced 34,000 cubic metres of timber and turned over to the state a profit of 100,000 yuan in the year. it is now an advanced forestry unit in the province.

the experience of the ninglang bureau in going to the grassroots and relying on the masses to make investigations has been popularized. this promoted revolution and production. the seven bureaus in the forest area have laid 1,000 kilometres of roads and 1,000 kilometres of communication lines. they have built dozens of lumbering bases, and lumberyards with a total capacity of several hundred thousand cubic metres. they have also constructed dozens of sliding-tracks and a lumber-mill.

leading members at various levels pay attention to helping the workers raise their skill so as to speed up timber production. most of the lumbermen are newcomers, including young people of yi, pai, nahsi, lisu, miao, hui and manchu nationalities. the party organizations of the forestry bureaus help them handle correctly the relation between politics and work and make them understand that they are mastering technique for the sake of the revolution. at study classes veteran lumberjacks taught the new hands painstakingly. the young people quickly learned know-how and are making their contribution.

********** FOREIGN RELATIONS **********

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian National Track and Field Team Leaves Hangchow to Visit Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 17, 1972)

the albanian national track and field team led by minella kapo wound up its friendly visit here and left by train this morning for a visit to shanghai.

the albanian team had friendly contests with the chinese national and the chekiang provincial track and field teams on june 15 and 16. watching the contests were wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee; shen tse, standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee; chung hsien-wen, deputy commander of the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; and chiu chiang, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the albanian athletes bettered three and equalled one albanian national records at the hangchow contests. nexhmie bilali toppled the national record in women's 3,000 metres race with 10 minutes 21.4 seconds. in the men's hop, step and jump event, koco mulla cleared 15.09 metres for a new national record. albert kariqi improved the men's decathlon record with 6,780 points. adile dani equalled the national record of 58.6 seconds in women's 400 metre race.

wang tzu-ta and other chinese comrades warmly congratulated the albanian athletes on their excellent results.

chang li-hsiang broke china's national record in men's 3,000 metre race by a timing of 8 minutes 20.4 seconds.

the albanian team arrived here from changsha by train on june 11. the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms.

during its stay in hangchow, the team visited scenic spots and historical sites around the west lake, the hangchow silk picture weaving mill, the chekiang handicraft art exhibition and the tea-producing meichiawu brigade of the hsihu (west lake) people's commune. the albanian comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome by the people wherever they went.

Chinese Ambassador in Tirana Gives Reception for Visiting Youth Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 17, 1972)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese youth football delegation.

present at the reception were veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian commission of physical culture and sports, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, representatives of the ministry of foreign affairs and the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, as well as albanian football players.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

a colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet, "the white-haired girl", was shown to the warm welcome of the guests.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Peking Exhibition Marks Dimitrov's Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1972)

an exhibition of books and photographs began here today to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of the bulgarian people's leader georgi dimitrov. the exhibition is sponsored jointly by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-bulgaria friendship association.

among the books and photographs displayed in a show-window of the hsinhua bookstore in the wangfuching street is a pamphlet containing dimitrov's speeches condemning fascism before the court. photographs on display reflect dimitrov's revolutionary activities. one photo shows him angrily denouncing fascist atrocities before the court and some others show him with the masses.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet for Samdech Sihanouk's Visit to European and African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1972)

premier chou en-lai gave a banquet here this evening to bid farewell to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, who will head a delegation of the kingdom of cambodia on a visit to romania, albania, algeria, mauritania and yugoslavia.

among the guests at the banquet were princess monique sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c.; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and madame sarin chhak; thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; princess norodom keth kanya; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; and madame ang kim khoan.

present at the banquet were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; vice-premier li hsien-nien; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and teng ying-chao, member of the c.p.c. central committee.

the banquet proceeded in a warm, cordial and friendly atmosphere. all present repeatedly raised their glasses to wish samdech sihanouk complete success on his visit.

among the distinguished cambodian guests were also chau seng, thiounn mumm, chan youran, general duong sam ol and keat chhon, r.g.n.u.c. ministers; madame duong sam ol; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and madame van piny; prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife; princess norodom roeungsy; madame pemme peang; ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea; and sien an, cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, and madame sien an.

also present at the banquet were kuang jen-nung, ma jen-hui, ho ying, yu li-chun, huang chieh, lin chia-mei, chao lan-hsiang, hsu han-ping, yang teh-chung, han hsu, lu wei-chao, wang chen, liu chung-fu and liu yung-shou.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling attended.

after the banquet, the chinese people's liberation army song and dance ensemble performed for the distinguished guests two songs composed by samdech sihanouk, "long live people's china, long live chairman mao exclamation" and "remembrance of china", and chinese songs including "song of the chinese and cambodian people's friendship". the performance won warm applause.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1972)

tsung ke-wen, chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia, gave a film reception recently at which the colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was shown, according to a report from prague.

present at the reception were a. hloch and m. brsa, vice-ministers of foreign trade of czechoslovakia, other responsible members of the ministry and of the ministry of foreign affairs as well.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Visiting Group of Finland-China Society Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1972)

a visiting group from the finland-china society led by mr. vaino ilkka ilari taipale, member of parliament, left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

the 14-member group arrived here on may 26. it visited tsinan, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Marine Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1972)

a japanese marine friendship delegation led by hiroshi miwa arrived here by air yesterday evening for a visit to china.

it was welcomed at the airport by chou chiu-yen, acting general manager of the china ocean shipping company, and leading members of organizations concerned liu jo-ming and chang feng. present were japanese friends now in peking ikuo minagawa, shigero shirane, eiichi himeno and hiroaki kitamura.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Delegation Visits Netherlands

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1972)

a delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade with wang wen-lin as leader and chen mu as deputy leader arrived in the hague on the afternoon of june 15 for a friendly visit to the netherlands after its visit to austria, according to a report from the hague.

yesterday morning, the chinese delegation had a meeting with sidney j. van den bergh, chairman of the netherlands council for trade promotion (n.c.t.p.), and its other leading members. the two sides had a cordial talk. in the evening, sidney j. van den bergh gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation. both he and wang wen-lin spoke at the dinner and drank to the daily development of the friendship between the people of china and the netherlands and to further expansion of trade between the two countries.. present also at the dinner were rookmaaker, director of the eastern department of the dutch foreign ministry, leading members of the n.c.t.p. and personages from dutch commercial and industrial circles.

li mao-tai, charge d'affaires a.i., and sung jui-chang, commercial attache, of the chinese embassy were present both at the meeting and the dinner.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference on Results of Preliminary Talks between DPRK and South Korean Red Cross Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a press conference here today for chinese and foreign newsmen on the results of the preliminary talks between the d.p.r.k. and south korean red cross organizations.

at the 20th meeting of the preliminary talks held in panmunjom yesterday, the two sides reached agreement on the agenda for full-dress talks.

after giving an account of the preliminary talks, ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the agenda of the full-dress talks reflecting the ardent desire of the compatriots of the north and the south maintained by our side will contribute to alleviating the sufferings of those compatriots whose families are living apart in the north and the south and to laying a stepping-stone for the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

he said: the question of agenda for full-dress talks between the north and the south korean red cross organizations has been finally solved. this is entirely a result of the just stand and consistent efforts of the red cross society of the democratic people's republic of korea.

he said: our side will, as in the past, continue to make sincere efforts to successfully carry out the full-dress talks. the remaining question facing us now is that the south korean side should cast off its prejudices and show sincerity in the talks, standing on the national position.

the ambassador stressed: if the korean question is to be solved independently without the interference of outside forces, the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops should first get out of south korea.

when the aggressive troops of u.s. imperialism shall be withdrawn from south korea and the people in north and south korea united, the reunification of the country will be realized soon and the japanese militarists' scheme to re-invade korea will as well be foiled.

the korean people are fully able to reunify their divided country by their own strength and achieve national unity, he concluded.

among those present at the press conference were wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, dharmasena manuweera, ichihei sugiyama and said salim abdulla, members of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association, and press officials of various embassies in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador and Counsellor of RSVN Embassy Help Harvest Wheat in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1972)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen dong, military attache of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the two embassies today joined the members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune in harvesting wheat.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people prevailed in the wheat fields where placards of welcome and red banners stood against golden waves. the commune members cheered "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" to greet ngo thuyen, tran binh and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms as they arrived early this morning.

ambassador ngo thuyen, who is in his sixties, and the other vietnamese comrades worked with zeal despite the heat and fatigue and wielded the sickles skilfully. this aroused the commune members' admiration.

led by the commune party committee, the commune members won a good harvest after defeating a serious drought. ngo thuyen warmly congratulated the commune on this achievement. he related to the commune members the latest victories won by the armymen and civilian in south and north viet nam in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the commune members pledged to learn from the vietnamese people their revolutionary heroism in fighting. they promised to do even better in grasping revolution and promoting production and produce more grain to support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

during the break, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms together sang chinese and vietnamese revolutionary songs including "viet nam -- china", "ho chi minh, the most beautiful name", "a long, long life to chairman mao", and "we pledge to defend the fatherland".

among those reaping wheat together with the vietnamese comrades-in-arms today were liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, liu cheng-chun, secretary of the changping county committee of the chinese communist party, and leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune li chiu-ling and kuo shou-heng.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho Stops Over in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1972)

comrade le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, arrived here by air today on his way home.

he was welcomed at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of chinese organizations including lu wei-chao and hsiao huang.

also present at the airport were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and embassy officials, ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and embassy officials.

comrade chang chun-chiao gave a banquet in honour of comrade le duc tho and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms this evening.

ambassador ngo thuyen, vice-minister ly ban, ambassador nguyen van quang, and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms also attended.

a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed at the banquet. comrades chang chun-chiao and le duc tho toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, countries and peoples of china and viet nam and the great victories of the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland and Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Give Reception

(NCNA-English Poznan, Jun. 16, 1972)

liu shu-ching, chinese ambassador to poland, and li chuan, head of the chinese exhibition group to the 41st poznan international fair, gave a reception here yesterday on the occasion of the chinese pavilion day.

attending the reception were tadeusz olchowski, minister, and marian dmochowski and ryszard karski, vice-ministers, of foreign trade of poland, jerzy knothe, vice-minister of forestry and timber industry, bogdan wasilewski, director of the second department of the ministry of foreign affairs, michal kajzer, director of the polish council of foreign trade, w. stefanski, vice-chairman of the people's committee of the poznan province, major-general a. polaiski, chief of the general-staff of the poznan provincial military region of the people's army of poland, zeslaw przbylski, acting commander of the poznan city garrison, and over 300 people from various circles in poland.

present also was pai hsiang-yin, chinese vice-minister of building materials, who had been invited to visit the fair and to pay a friendly visit to poland.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to poland attended the reception.

also present were directors of pavilions of various countries at the fair and overseas chinese in poland.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the guests visited all parts of the chinese pavilion and warmly praised the successes of the chinese people in socialist construction.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Deputy Representative of Chinese Delegation to UNCHE Acquaints Swedish Friends with China's Anti-Pollution Measures

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 15, 1972)

a speech on how the chinese people are protecting and improving the environment was made by chu ke-ping, deputy representative of the chinese delegation to the united nations conference on the human environment, at a meeting organized by the swedish-chinese friendship association on june 12.

his speech was warmly welcomed by over four hundred swedish friends present at the meeting.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Swiss Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien and kuang jen-nung, wang hai-ting and ma jen-hui, leading members of the general administration of civil aviation of china, this morning met and had a friendly talk with dr. werner guldimann, director of the federal air office of switzerland, and the swiss government civil aviation delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion was swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural. members of the swiss delegation present were: dr. ernest aebi, jean cuendet, dr. heinz haas, dr. alex von crayen, karl schaerer and august weber.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned hu shu-tu, liu yuan-hsiung, hsu hsi-yao, hu pen-yao and wang ping-yu.

CHINA AND UN

Spokesman for Chinese Delegation to UNCHE Elaborates Stand on Draft Environment Declaration

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 15, 1972)

china's principled stand on an environment declaration was elaborated by the spokesman of the chinese delegation to the united nations conference on the human environment at an interview with the hsinhua correspondent here in connection with the revision of the draft declaration on the human environment.

the spokesman declared:

"we have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. the affairs of the world must be handled by all countries of the world; the affairs of the united nations must be handled jointly by all the member states, and the superpowers should not be allowed to manipulate and monopolize them. since a declaration on the human environment will be an international document bearing upon the interests of all people of the world, it must be jointly drafted after thorough discussions and repeated consultations by all countries of the world."

the spokesman said that ten main principles should be considered in revising the draft declaration which were listed as follows:

"1. relationship between economic development and environment conservation.

"economic development and social progress are the indispensable prerequisite for the protection and improvement of the human environment. the urgent need for the developing countries at present is to develop their national economy, build a modern industry and a modern agriculture and achieve complete economic independence so as to safeguard and consolidate their national independence, and, under this prerequisite, to improve their environment step by step. some highly developed countries, however, have seriously polluted their environment and even destroyed the environment of other countries and impaired the environment of the world. the condition and nature of the two are entirely different and must be treated with distinction.

"all countries have the right to shape their own environment policy in accordance with their own condition, but all of them should help promote the economic advancement of the developing countries and must not impair their interests.

"2. relationship between population growth and environment conservation.

"of all things in the world, people are the most precious. it is people who bring about social progress, create social wealth, develop science and technology, and, through their own industrious labour, continuously transform the human environment. the history of man has proved that the pace of development of production, science and technology always surpasses the rate of population growth. in the course of social progress and with the development of production, science and technology, mankind can create ever greater amount of wealth to meet the needs of its own subsistence and development and is entirely capable of improving its environment ever more effectively. it is wholly groundless to hold a pessimistic view in respect to the relationship between population growth and environment conservation. of course, the natural growth of population will bring new problems to the protection of the environment. but such problems can all be solved if a government truly takes the interests of its people to heart and adopts such correct principles and measures as rational planning for the distribution of urban and rural population in the course of the development of the national economy, appropriate control of the urban population, greater effort to protect and improve city environment and popularization of family planning.

"3. war and environment protection.

"war of aggression launched by imperialism has brought the greatest destruction to the human environment. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have made use of the highest achievements in modern technology to brutally massacre millions upon millions of people, destroy the culture and civilization of man and devastate the environment of human life, causing thus unparalleled disasters to mankind. all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people must act unswervingly to condemn and halt aggressive war launched by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

"to protect mankind and its environment, biological and chemical weapons, which cause genocide and serious

destruction and pollution of the environment, must be resolutely banned and thoroughly destroyed and nuclear weapons must be completely prohibited and thoroughly destroyed. as a first step, it is essential that all the nuclear states reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances.

"4. the social cause of environment pollution.

"at present, in quite a number of areas of the world the human environment is contaminated and damaged, having even become a serious public nuisance in some of the areas. we hold that the main social cause for this state of affairs is that, as capitalism has developed into imperialism, the monopoly capitalist groups, which seek superprofits under serious anarchy in production, discharge at will and in disregard of the fate of the people harmful substances that pollute and poison the environment. the superpowers in particular, which pursue their imperialist policies of plunder, aggression and war, have destroyed the human environment even more seriously.

"5. the protection of natural resources.

"all countries have the right to exploit and utilize their natural resources in accordance with the needs of their economic development and to protect their natural resources from destruction.

"resolute efforts should be made to oppose the destructive exploitation of the natural resources of the developing countries by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for the purpose of plunder. resolute support should be given to the just actions taken by the victim countries to apply sanctions against those who plunder and cause the destruction.

"6. fight against pollution.

"all governments should adopt measures to prohibit the discharge of poisonous materials which are detrimental to the human environment and to public health, and to find ways and means to solve the question.

"support should be given to the just struggles of all peoples fighting against public nuisance and for a cleaner environment.

"7. compensation for international pollution.

"all countries have the right to protect their environment from pollution from outside. any victim country whose environment is seriously polluted and poisoned by harmful substances discharged or dumped at will by another country is entitled to claim for compensation from that culprit country.

"8. international exchanges in scientific and technical knowledge on environment conservation.

"all governments should make vigorous efforts to apply and develop science and technology for the protection and improvement of the environment. advanced scientific and technical knowledge in this field should not be monopolized by one or two countries, but should be popularized and imparted gratis to the countries in

need of it, in particular to the developing countries, so as to help improve the human environment.

"9. international environment fund -- its establishment and use.

"a fund should be raised for international actions to protect and improve the environment. it should be furnished by the major industrially developed countries, especially countries which seriously pollute the international environment.

"10. international cooperation in the conservation of the human environment.

"widespread international cooperation, including regional cooperation, in the improvement of environment should be advocated, with the respect of the sovereignty of all countries as a prerequisite. all forms of cooperation and all actions in this field should be done in the spirit of full consultation among nations, big or small, on an equal footing. no country should be allowed to encroach on the sovereignty of another country, interfere in its internal affairs and undermine its interests under the pretext of protecting the environment."

Chinese Delegation Makes Statement at UNCHE

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 16, 1972)

tang ke, chairman of the chinese delegation to the united nations conference on the human environment, made a statement at the plenary meeting here this afternoon in connection with the "declaration on human environment".

the chairman of the chinese delegation stated: "the 'declaration on human environment' is an international document which is related to the interests of the peoples. it is our opinion that it should be drawn up by all the countries of the world after full discussions and consultations. but on the original agenda of this conference, not only there was no ad hoc committee set up in order to go into deeper and broader discussions, but also the time assigned for the discussion was only six hours. furthermore, it was alleged that there was no necessity to make any change on the draft declaration, thus intending to impose it upon the over one hundred countries participating in the conference. this is obviously unreasonable. the chinese delegation requested the conference to set up an ad hoc committee so that there could be more adequate time to discuss and amend it. this proposal of the chinese delegation has been adopted with the support of the broad participating countries and a working group on the declaration on the human environment was set up.

"the delegations of many countries have earnestly submitted many positive and constructive amendments to the draft declaration. in his speech on june 10, the chairman of the chinese delegation expounded the chinese government's stand and policy on environmental protection. during the sessions of the working group to amend the draft declaration, the chinese representative has repeatedly stated the stand and point of view of the chinese delegation on some of the important issues in the draft declaration. on june 12, we formally submitted the amendments of the chinese delegation on the draft declaration.

"through efforts made by the delegations of many countries, especially the developing countries, quite a number of amendments were made and the original text of the draft declaration was improved to a certain extent. but we are obliged to point out that there are still some questions of principles in the declaration. there are still some positive and substantial amendments proposed by china and other developing countries which have not been fully discussed and adopted. for this we express our regret."

tang ke continued, "the principled stand of the delegation of the people's republic of china on vital issues in the declaration on the human environment has always been consistent and clear. at present there are still a number of points of view in the declaration to which we cannot agree. for instance, the declaration does not mention clearly that the major social root cause of environmental pollution is the policies of plunder, aggression and war pursued by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular the superpowers. the declaration does not denounce the imperialists' war of aggression and their crimes of massacring innocent people and destroying human environment. particularly on the question of nuclear weapons, the chinese delegation reaffirmed the consistent stand of the chinese government and submitted the proposal on the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons so as to fundamentally eliminate nuclear threats and nuclear pollution. this is in accord with the interests of the peoples of the world. but owing to the stubborn opposition and obstruction on the part of the superpowers and their extremely few followers, this proposal of ours was not written into the declaration. and the views formulated in the present declaration are unacceptable to our delegation."

tang ke recalled that since its participation in this conference, the chinese delegation had repeatedly reaffirmed the consistent position of the chinese government on this question. in its amendment on the draft declaration the chinese delegation explicitly proposed that principle 21 of the original draft be amended as follows: "for the purpose of protecting mankind and the human environment, there must be a resolute prohibition on the use and complete destruction of inhuman bio-chemical weapons which seriously destroy and pollute the environment, complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons, and as a first step, demand that all the nuclear powers reach a solemn agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances."

tang ke continued, "we are of the deep conviction that only in this way can we fundamentally eliminate and check the pollution and destruction of the human environment by nuclear and bio-chemical weapons."

he said: "here, we would like to point out solemnly that the delegations of two countries, japan, which serves as a nuclear base of u.s. imperialism, and new zealand, which toes after the superpowers and serves as accomplice in the u.s. imperialists' war of aggression against viet nam, do not oppose the serious threat to mankind and human environment posed by the manufacturing and stockpiling of large quantities of nuclear weapons by the superpowers, and do not oppose wars of aggression by the superpowers. on the contrary and with ulterior motives, they even directed the spearhead against china under the pretext of preventing nuclear pollution, confusing public opinion and shielding the superpowers. all countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice will come to see through clearly their attempts and manoeuvres.

"the chinese delegation maintains that since the duration of this conference on human environment is rather short and there are differences of principles on the declaration, the conference should not make a hasty decision on such an important international document. in the course of consultations, we agree to the point of view that if no consensus could be reached by the countries on matters of principle in the declaration, the method of seeking common ground while setting aside differences be adopted, that is, we write down in the declaration points of view to which we all agree and do not write in the declaration points of view upon which we have differences and leave them to be solved later. if the conference does not adopt even this procedure and insists on writing down in the declaration the clauses unacceptable to our delegation, then the chinese delegation will not take part in the voting on the declaration. we believe that this position of ours will have the sympathy and understanding of those countries which uphold justice and the people throughout the world.

"in spite of the fact that there are some difficulties and obstacles in the course of the conference, we hold that the prospect is bright. the just struggle of the people throughout the world against pollution and for the conservation and improvement of the human environment will certainly overcome all interferences and forge ahead in a correct orientation. the protection and improvement of the human environment rely mainly on the struggle of the peoples of the world. provided the governments genuinely take the interests of their peoples to heart and stand on the side of the people, the work to improve the environment will continuously obtain new achievements.

"we reaffirm that the chinese government and people strongly denounce imperialist policies of plunder, aggression and war which bring about the serious destruction of the human environment; strongly denounce the aggression against viet nam and indochina, the use of chemical weapons, the killing of the peoples of indochina, and the destroying of the human environment perpetrated by u.s. imperialism. the u.s. delegate alleged on june 12 that in the speech of the chinese delegation on june 10, the denunciation of this crime of u.s. imperialism is 'invective' and 'has nothing to do with the agenda of this conference'. this does not conform with facts and is not worth refuting.

"we resolutely support the just demand of the developing countries to safeguard their national independence, develop their national economy and to fundamentally improve their environment. we support the

just struggle of the peoples against pollution. china will endeavour to work together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice, and contribute to the protection and improvement of the human environment."

in conclusion, tang ke expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm and friendly reception accorded to the chinese delegation by the government and the people of the host country.

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Chiao Kuan-hua, Chou Pei-yuan Meet American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china chou pei-yuan this afternoon met and gave a dinner in honour of professor john fairbank of harvard university of the u.s.a., and mrs. fairbank; dr. jeremy stone and dr. jerome a. cohen, members of the visiting delegation of the federation of american scientists, and mrs. stone; harrison salisbury, associate editor of the "new york times", and mrs. salisbury; and richard dudman, correspondent of the "saint louis post dispatch", and mrs. dudman.

present on the occasion were chang wen-chin, ko po-nien, peng hua, wang ti-cheng, tang hsing-po, ma yu-chen, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun, ma chien-hsien and lien cheng-pao.

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets and Fetes American Friendly Personage

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted american friendly personage mr. stuart innerst. the host and guest had a warm and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of various organizations, including wang chuan-pin, wang chih-fan, yang jui and lin chen.

mr. stuart innerst arrived in china on may 26 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. he has visited peking, sian, yenan and tachai. he will soon tour southern china and then leave for home.

Dr. Yang Chen-ning Returns to Shanghai to See Relatives and for Visit

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 17, 1972)

dr. yang chen-ning, the chinese physicist of american nationality, returned to shanghai by air yesterday to see his relatives and for a visit.

he was greeted at the airport by chang chen-ya and han yang-shan, leading members of departments under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as well as staff members of the travel and tourism bureau and mr. yang's relatives.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Holds Film Reception

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 15, 1972)

a film reception showing the chinese colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was held here today by chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao.

over 500 guests attended the reception including dragoljub budimovski, federal state secretary for information of the yugoslav federal executive council; lieutenant general dane petkovski, assistant state secretary for national defense and director of the general political department of the yugoslav people's army; admiral bogdan pecotic; oto denes, deputy director general of the yugoslav federal institute for scientific, technological and cultural cooperation; aleksandar demajo, chief of the cabinet of the federal state secretary for foreign affairs; a number of officials of the yugoslav federal state secretariat for foreign affairs, the federal secretariat for national defense and the federal secretariat for foreign trade; and friendly personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some other countries were also present.

at the end of the film show, warm applause burst out in the hall. the guests warmly praised the film for its content and artistic level.

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INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

A New Variant of the Concept of "History Made by Heroes"

by

Yun Lan (云岚)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 11, 1972)

Since the birth of Marxism, the idealist concept of "history made by heroes" has been ceaselessly criticized and condemned, so that its market has shrunk smaller and smaller. However, with the intensification of class struggle and the increasing penetration of Marxism into people's mind, the enemies of Marxism are also ceaselessly changing their tactics and continuing to sell their reactionary concept of "history made by heroes" by new means. An example is the thesis that "heroes and slaves jointly make history" put forward by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Superficially, they recognize the fact that "slaves" make history, but at the same time assert that history is also made by heroes. Thus it seems that their thesis is quite "comprehensive" and that it represents a new "development." But what exactly is the fact? Is the thesis of "joint making" a "development" of the materialistic concept of history or a new variant of the long bankrupt idealist "concept of history of heroes"?

The key to the answer to this question lies in making clear the roles of the masses and heroes in history and their mutual relationship.

On whom depends the realization of the development of the history of mankind of the past several thousand years, particularly the many radical changes of the form of society? Lenin pointed out: "The real driving force of history is the revolutionary struggle between the classes." The collapse of the slave society was attributable to the numerous uprisings of millions of slaves. The development and fall of the feudal society was attributable to numerous peasant uprisings and peasant wars. Capitalism, having developed into imperialism, has already entered a moribund phase, but without the heroic struggle of the broad masses of working people led by the proletariat,

the capitalist system will not die of its own accord, nor will socialism come as a matter of course. As for the contradictions of socialism, these are of course radically different from those of the old society with regard to their character and circumstances. But it may be said with certainty that without the deep and broad revolutionary mass movements and the pioneering spirit of the millions of masses of people, successful progress and development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction would have been impossible.

A host of historical facts tells us that without the active participation of the broad popular masses in revolutionary struggle, great changes in social history, the decline and fall of reactionary rule, and establishment and development of a new society would be impossible. How can cataclysmic social changes be brought about by relying on one single individual or several persons or a small minority of people? As the Internationale has it: "Who have created the world of mankind? It is we the laboring masses." "There has never been any Savior, nor do we rely on gods and emperors. To create happiness for mankind, we have only ourselves to rely upon."

History is made by the masses of the people. However, some heroes did appear in the course of the development of history. How did these heroes come about? Did they come out of the blue? No. Did they bestow the title on themselves? Again, no! Heroes are a product of the struggles waged by the popular masses. Their appearance is a historical necessity.

Every time class contradiction intensifies and mass struggle unfolds tempestuously, heroic characters who represent the interests of the masses and their will always appear. Take for instance Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang, two peasant leaders of more than two thousand years ago. They were produced in the first large-scale peasant uprising of our history. At the time, the broad masses of peasants, no longer able to stand the tyrannical rule of the Ch'in Emperor, resolved to rise and overthrow such rule. The rising of Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang at the head of a mass of peasants armed only with bamboo sticks was a reflection of the personal interests and strong desire of the broad masses of peasants. A situation appeared in which "the whole world gathered together in response, grain was offered, and a large following was collected." It radically shook the reactionary rule of the Ch'in Emperor, and the "lowly, ignoble" poor and suffering peasants became heroes who ordered the winds and elements about in a tempestuous mass struggle.

This shows that the genesis of heroes cannot be separated from the situation of class struggle of a period or transcend the social conditions under which the heroes are found. It is absolutely not the hero who makes the circumstances but the circumstances which make the hero. As to who the hero is, that is only incidental, but the appearance of such a character is inevitable. As Engels said, "The chance appearance of a great man at a particular time in a particular country is of course a purely accidental phenomenon. But if we eliminate this person, there will be need

for another person to take his place, and this other person will appear--for better or for worse, he will inevitably appear with the passage of time."

Heroes are never self-appointed, but are chosen by the popular masses in prolonged struggle. The masses will not recognize a self-appointed "Hero," and even if such a "hero" is set up for the time being, he cannot be a true hero but will topple sooner or later. The heads of the several opportunist lines in our Party were exactly such men. Ch'en Tu-hsiu called himself "true Marxist," Wang Ming called himself "one hundred percent Bolshevik," and swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type called themselves "representatives of the correct line." Although these men occupied very high positions and wielded great power for a time, they were eventually spurned and spit upon by the broad revolutionary masses and became the garbage of history. Anyone who stands opposed to the slaves and the popular masses and who opposes the law of development of history can only be a clown in history and will be buried by history.

Heroes play a great role in organizing and leading revolutionary mass movements to win revolutionary victory. Leaders of the proletariat in particular, who represent the most revolutionary and most advanced class in history, who take an utterly revolutionary stand, and who scientifically know and apply the objective laws of social development to show the popular masses the correct direction for struggle, play a role greater by far than the role ever played by any other hero in history. Lenin said that if the proletariat had no experienced Party leaders of the highest prestige, "the dictatorship of the proletariat and 'unity of will' of the proletariat would be empty slogans."

The role of heroes is prominently expressed in the ideas and theory which are required for mass struggle and which the heroes put forward during the progress of revolution. Where do these ideas and theories come from? Are they a product of "the brain of geniuses," or a summing-up of the experience of the masses in struggle?

Revolutionary ideas and theories are a product of the struggle of the popular masses. Theories of a certain level can appear only when mass struggle has reached that particular level. The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo movement led by Hung Hsiu-ch'uan more than 120 years ago was the last peasant war, and the largest in scale, in the history of China. T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo promulgated an "Agrarian System of the Heavenly Court" and put forward this program: "Whatever land there is must be jointly tilled by all, whatever food there is must be eaten by all, whatever clothing there is must be worn by all, whatever money there is must be spent by all, so that there is equality everywhere and there may be no one who suffers from hunger and cold." This anti-feudal, bourgeois democratic revolutionary program reflected the new level reached by the struggle of the peasant masses of China at that time. This program played a great role in promoting the revolutionary struggle of the peasants at the time. But all the same, it was only an utopianism of absolute egalitarianism of the peasants, which exactly reflected their limitations.

Marxism itself also develops ceaselessly with the development of history and intensification of the struggle of the proletariat. For example, the doctrine of dictatorship of the proletariat as propounded by Marx and Engels is ceaselessly enriched and developed on the basis of the experience of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat.

In their brilliant work the Communist Manifesto published on the eve of the French Revolution of 1848, Marx and Engels, having summed up the experience of the international workingmen's movement, put forward for the first time the idea of "organizing the proletariat into a ruling class." After the French Revolution of 1848, Marx, having summed up the experience of the working class in that revolutionary struggle, went one step further and formulated the theory, "Class struggle will inevitably lead to proletarian dictatorship." In 1871, having summed up the practical experience of the Paris Commune, in which the proletariat took political power in its hands for the first time, Marx wrote in his Civil War in France about the problem of replacing the bourgeois state with a proletarian state, and stated that the Commune was a political form to replace the already smashed old state machinery.

In the more than 100 years after the founding of Marxism, new developments were made of this theory by Lenin, Stalin, and Chairman Mao, which have solved a series of new problems of the proletarian revolution, the proletarian dictatorship, and the continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, "It was impossible to know beforehand in the feudal society the laws of the capitalist society, because capitalism had not yet appeared and there was as yet no capitalist practice. Marxism could have been a product only of the capitalist society. While still in the era of free capitalism, Marx could not have known beforehand and concretely some of the laws peculiar to the imperialist era, because imperialism--the last phase of capitalism--had not yet arrived and there was as yet no such practice. Only Lenin and Stalin could know them."

It has always been the masses of the people who provided new experience in the practice of struggle, which was then theoretically collected, generalized and summed up by heroes. The brains of all heroes can only play the role of a processing factory, while it must depend on the popular masses for raw materials and semi-finished products. The ideas and theories attributed to heroes are simply the systematized and deepened experience of the popular masses in struggle.

The ideas of a hero depend on the struggle of the popular masses for their genesis, and moreover must also depend on the same for their realization. An advanced idea can become a material force for reforming society and the world only when it is grasped and put into effect by the masses, and only then will it be able to play its role fully in revolutionary struggle. In criticizing the thesis of the young Hegelians that ideas were the true motive force of history, Marx and Engels said, "Ideas can never realize anything at all. To realize ideas, it is necessary to have man who can use the power of practice." Chairman Mao, having summed up the experience of revolutionary war of our people, put forward ten major military principles

which had to be applied in the war of liberation. These Marxist military principles were a magic weapon for vanquishing the enemy and winning victory. However, victory was won in the people's war of liberation only when the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army concretely applied these principles in practice and resolutely put them into effect.

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive power for making history." The popular masses are the makers of history. Under this premise we also fully affirm the great role played by heroes in the development of social history. However, a hero can only go along with the development of history, but can never change the trend of development of history. The historical role of a hero can only be examined in relation to the activities of the masses and class struggle, if a correct estimation is to be made of it. Heroes cannot be separated from the masses. It is not heroes who make history, but history which makes heroes. It is not that "heroes and slaves jointly make history," but "the slaves" who make history as well as heroes in struggle. This is the conclusion of historical materialism.

The preposterous view that so-called "Heroes and slaves jointly make history" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is entirely an eclectic sophism. They try vainly to "combine two into one" with two radically opposite conceptions of history, saying that "the slaves" make history, and in the same breath, that heroes make history. The truth is that they lied when they said "the slaves" made history, but they really meant it when they said "The heroes make history." Their so-called "jointly make" is not a "development" of the materialist conception of history, but only a new variant of the idealist concept of history made by heroes."

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have their treacherous political object in trumpeting the "jointly made" fallacy. Their so-called "heroes" are none other than they themselves who are proud of their own extraordinary "genius." The "history" which these "heroes" want to make is subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoration of capitalism. Our struggle against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type over this question is a struggle between two different kinds of interpretation of history and a continuation of the long-drawn-out struggle between the two classes, two roads, and two lines.

All thinkers of the exploiting classes have always distorted the truth of history. They put the relationship between heroes and the masses upside down, tell people that history is a family chronology of emperors, kings, generals, and ministers, and instill in people the view that it is heroes who make history. Such propaganda has formed, over a long period of time, a deep-seated historical bias in people's mind. Meanwhile, the development of history is expressed through historical events in which real life historical characters took part, and ideas of a historical era are often expressed in concentrated form in the thought of outstanding men. If we have not thoroughly mastered historical materialism, we shall be easily bewildered by such superficial phenomena, so that we see only the activities of heroes but not the fact that the popular masses are the makers of history.

Therefore, while criticizing and repudiating the reactionary concept of "history made by heroes" and its variants, we must conscientiously read books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Moreover, we must ceaselessly purge our mind of the idealist spirit in the midst of practical struggle, establish the viewpoint that "the masses are the real heroes," firmly follow the mass line of "from the masses and back to the masses," and thoroughly draw a line, in theory and practice, between ourselves and the idealistic concept of "history made by heroes." Only by so doing will it be possible to heighten the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and firmly and unwaveringly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Read and Learn Perseveringly

- Leading local and hsien level cadres in Foshan District, Kwangtung Province, held a symposium in which they spoke about their experience in reading and learning

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 17, 1972)

Leading local and hsien level cadres in Foshan District, Kwangtung province, persevere in reading Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." During the past year or so, they read through or read selected parts of Marxist-Leninist books such as the "Communist Manifesto," "Anti-Duhring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism", etc., and Chairman Mao's philosophical works and began to benefit from reading and studying, which raised their consciousness in learning.

We Must Study the Theories

Comrades in Foshan District point out that all leading local and hsien level cadres have a certain amount of work experience; however, as a result of their failure to persevere in reading and studying in the past, they often mistake local experience for universal truth and apply it everywhere. In certain places they apply it correctly, but in other places they make blunders. When they did it right they did not know why and when they made mistakes they likewise did not know where they went wrong. But after reading and studying, this situation has begun to show improvement; blindness is gradually reduced and consciousness is raised.

There was a vice chairman in the hsien revolutionary committee who had a peasant's background and had done more than 10 years of rural work. In the past he thought he was well experienced and "could direct production even from his bed," therefore it did not matter whether he read books or not. Once when he was responsible for directing the construction of a reservoir, he relied totally on his personal experience for guidance. As a result, the reservoir failed to withstand the test of the flood after its completion and could not bring about expected results.

Last year, with the help of the hsien Party committee, this comrade read diligently and repeatedly studied several Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Then he gradually realized that his knowledge was often one-sided and localized. For instance, in reservoir construction, he only knew how to select a site from an area but did not pay any attention to the condition of the underground layers. When the conditions of the layers were good, the reservoir would be all right; then he made his experience absolute.

During the selection of a reservoir site this time, the condition of the layers was different and he failed to take note of that. As a result, the reservoir ran into trouble after completion. This comrade realized profoundly that much of his past experience was useful only under certain conditions and was not universally applicable. The only way to do revolutionary work well was to use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as our weapon to make comprehensive analyses on our experience and elevate it to a theoretical level; otherwise we would slip onto a wrong road and get into trouble.

From then on he persevered in penetrating deep among the masses to conduct investigation and research and acted according to the views of the masses and according to the actual conditions every time he did something or handled some problems. Cadres and masses at the basic level said it was Chairman Mao's call for perseverance in reading and learning that changed this comrade.

One of the responsible comrades of Shunte Hsien Party Committee also spoke about his own experience. He said the hsien Party committee issued a call to increase the area of winter wheat growing after the autumn harvest in 1970 in order to increase the production of food grains. Upon arriving at a production brigade, he discovered that cadres of the production brigade were afraid that planting of wheat might affect spring farming the following year and therefore did not engage in spring planting actively. So he repeatedly spoke to the cadres of this production brigade and conducted persuasive education on them. It was only after spending great efforts that he finally made the cadres consent grudgingly to making arrangements for planting some winter wheat. But as a result of his failure to convince them thoroughly, they failed to do field management well and the output ended up at only 150 chin per mow.

Now why did so much ideological work fail to produce good results? He was enlightened by Chairman Mao's works which he studied. Chairman Mao said: "Use different methods to solve different contradictions. This is a principle which Marxists-Leninists must abide by strictly." Chairman Mao also pointed out in connection with rural political work: "We must work very specifically and meticulously according to the experience of life of the peasants" and "It is important to set examples for the peasants." Through these teachings of Chairman Mao, he realized that the trouble was his failure to look at the specific objects, his failure to differentiate the nature of problems, and his attempts to use one method to solve all problems.

After learning this lesson he summed up the typical experience of high output of food grains through winter planting acquired in Taliang Commune and organized basic level cadres throughout the hsien to visit this commune. This work produced good results: Cadres of the production brigade which was unenthusiastic about the planting of winter wheat saw the advantage of winter wheat growing and learned the way to overcome contradictions encountered in making arrangements for winter and spring crops. This production brigade then expanded the area of winter wheat growing last year according to local conditions and such conditions as labor, fertilizer, etc. As a result of careful management, the output was increased to 250 chin per mow.

This made everybody realize that the only way to discover our shortcomings in work promptly, to prevent empiricism and to elevate ourselves incessantly was to persevere in reading and to use Marxist theories to guide our practice incessantly.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Those experienced in work must take up the study of theory and must read seriously; only then will they be able to systematize and synthesize their experience and raise it to the level of theory, only then will they not mistake their partial experience for universal truth and not commit empiricist errors." After more than a year's reading and learning, comrades in Foshan District realized how close to them this teaching of Chairman Mao was. They said: "It is a good thing to have rich practical experience which is also a favorable factor for studying Marxism. However, if we become self-complacent with our experience and fail to read seriously, sum up and elevate ourselves but apply it blindly; our favorable factors will become unfavorable factors." So everybody resolved to persevere in reading, learning and summing up work experience seriously according to Chairman Mao's teaching so as to elevate our standard of mastery of Marxist theory incessantly.

Have a Good Grasp of the Theory

Revolutionary teacher Marx pointed out: "In science there are no level and wide roads to follow. Only those who are not afraid of hardship and climb up the difficult small paths can hope to reach the brilliant summit." After more than a year's serious reading, comrades in Foshan District began to understand it was not easy to have a real grasp of Marxist principles. The only way to have a real grasp of some of the basic theories of Marxism is that we must study repeatedly and conduct painstaking research.

One of the comrades of Chungshan Hsien Party Committee spoke about his experience. He said: Even when we regularly talk about some of the basic principles of Marxism, we still may not have a real grasp of them. For instance, we often discuss the Marxist principle of class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat, but we still fail to have a real grasp of the protractedness and complexity of class struggle, of the question of the content of class struggle under the condition of proletarian dictatorship, the question of what forms of expression class struggle takes under the condition of proletarian dictatorship, and the question of what laws govern the class struggle under the condition of proletarian dictatorship. Consequently we are not conscious and active enough in our grasping of class struggle in practical work. When the superior authority makes dispositions we take a firmer grasp of things but later on we slacken off. When there is trouble we get keyed up, but later we again feel that there is nothing to grasp.

During recent years they repeatedly studied sections of the "Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France," and "The State and Revolution" which were related to class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings related to the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result, they acquired a relatively more profound and all-round understanding of class struggle.

Class struggle exists not only in political and economic realms but also in the realms of ideology and culture. The proletariat must not only seize political power and deprive the exploiting classes of all means of production, but also exercise total dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure. Conditions in class struggle may rise or fall, but struggle will not be extinguished before all classes are eliminated.

Serious reading and deepening of understanding of class struggle can bring about a relatively sober appraisal of the situation of class struggle in the area in question. Because of its geographic location, Chungshan hsien was relatively profoundly influenced by bourgeois ideologies in the past and class struggle in the realm of ideology has been very violent. Consequently, development of the struggle against corruption by bourgeois ideologies is a long-term combat mission. In the meantime, the only way to consolidate the results obtained in class struggles in the realm of politics and economy is to grasp class struggle in the realm of ideology vigorously.

With this understood, the hsien Party committee became relatively more conscious and active in grasping class struggle. Last year the hsien Party committee actively developed class struggle according to the conditions in the hsien. This dealt a powerful blow to the small handful of class enemies, repelled the onslaught of bourgeois ideology and promoted the development of revolution and production throughout the hsien.

Everybody said that the preposterous theories spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in connection with questions of study were extremely detrimental to persevering and serious reading as well as to having a good grasp of the basic principles of Marxism. We must resolutely repudiate and thoroughly eliminate them. In the meantime, we must overcome the shortcoming of remaining satisfied with reciting from memory individual conclusions and principles printed in Marxist books without trying to understand them. We must also read seriously and strive to have a good grasp of the basic principles of Marxism.

Strive To Grasp the Standpoint, Viewpoint and Methods of Marxism

Chairman Mao taught us: When we read Marxist-Leninist books we must not only learn by rote the individual principles of Marxism, but also, and more importantly, grasp the standpoint, viewpoint and methods of Marxism so as to change our world outlook. To achieve this aim, we must read and learn for long periods of time in the course of practical struggle. The following is the experience acquired by comrades in Foshan district in this respect:

One of the comrades of Chiangmen municipal Party committee said: Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods do not exist in an isolated way but are embodied in the scientific analyses of objective matters by revolutionary teachers as well as in their writings. It is not enough for us to read one or two Marxist-Leninist books if we want to have a real grasp of the Marxist

standpoint, viewpoint and methods. The only way to grasp the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and methods gradually is to read and learn in the course of prolonged practical struggle how the revolutionary teachers analyzed and handled the various problems and how they struggled against various bourgeois ideologies and to experience and apply such knowledge incessantly in practical struggle.

One of the members of Chiangmen municipal Party committee was relatively arrogant in the past. He trusted only himself and did not trust the masses. He always thought this was a question of "personal character" and insisted that his subjective wishes were good. During recent years when the municipal Party committee insisted on carrying on reading and learning, this comrade studied sections of the "Communist Manifesto" related to "We must separate ourselves most thoroughly from traditional concepts." Thus he realized that not trusting the masses was an old traditional concept inconsistent with the communist spirit. By studying Chairman Mao's teaching "Everything divides into two" he realized that he should also divide himself into two. Later, when he repudiated idealist transcendentalism, he again realized that arrogance was a manifestation of idealism. After such studies he gradually discovered from theory the origin and perils of arrogance and resolved to overcome it. Finally he made marked progress in this respect.

Responsible comrades of Sanshui hsien Party committee said: Change of world outlook is a prolonged process. When we first read Marxist-Leninist books we may feel that we do not get noticeable results and do not know how to apply what we have learned. But as long as we persevere in reading for long periods of time and practice as we read, we shall be able to increase our ability to understand gradually.

Some of the cadres in Sanshui hsien were troubled ideologically by the "one-point theory." In the work, they often jumped from one extreme to another. The masses criticized them for doing the "rice sprout dance." During recent years, they seriously studied the philosophical sections of "Anti-Dühring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Although they still cannot fully understand these books, repeated reading and thinking has enabled them to know more and more about dialectics which plays some role in tackling problems they encountered. In the meantime it also made them strive to handle matters according to the "two-point theory."

For instance, if we have a little dialectics in our heads when handling erring old cadres, we shall be able to see the side of their having been influenced by the revisionist line in the past as well as the side of their being well experienced in work and of their having made contributions to the Party and people. When handling new cadres, we shall be able to see the side of their vigor, enthusiasm and activism as well as the side of their lack of experience in struggle and of the necessity to strengthen training and education for them.

In this way, when policies are well implemented and ideological education is conducted correctly, we are able to mobilize the initiative of all old and new cadres in the hsien and make them learn from each other and unite together to do their work well. Likewise, when we strengthened the system of labor control in the countryside, they paid attention to preventing the one-sided exaggeration of the role of the system and the negligence of political and ideological work. At present, wavering to the "Left" and to the Right has truly been reduced as compared with the past. This is the result of persevering in serious reading.

Everybody said: We shall conscientiously persevere in studying Marxist theories and strive to learn more and learn them well.

* * *

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary Education Continues To Develop in Tibet Autonomous Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 17, 1972)

(Based on a report from Hsitsang Jih-pao) Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education and with the close concern of the Party Center and Chairman Mao, primary education continues to develop in Tibet Autonomous Region. Particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines, emancipated peasants and herdsmen by the millions are holding the power of culture and education, and the broad masses of young people and children, nurtured by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, are growing up healthily.

Since the peaceful liberation of Tibet, under the close concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Center, obstructions of all sorts put up by the reactionary ruling clique in the superstructure of Tibet have been smashed, civilian-run schools have been gradually established in some of the districts, and children of serfs have begun to have an opportunity to study culture. Following the democratic reform, the feudal serf system was completely destroyed, and the millions of serfs who are now politically and economically standing on their own feet have been popularizing the development of public and civilian-run primary schools. After the thorough criticism and repudiation of the revisionist line for education during the great proletarian cultural revolution, there is an even greater development in primary school education, and the number of children of the poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen) going to school has greatly increased. By the end of last year, there were 82 public-run primary schools, 79 factory-run primary schools and 1,769 civilian-run primary schools in the whole region.

Since last year, Party organizations at various levels, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "Carry out education in ideology and political line," have taken line education as the guideline for developing repudiate-revisionism and rectification and carrying out in-depth revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. By means of summing up the historical experience of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the educational front, they have been able to further distinguish between Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, strengthened their ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism, and raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education.

Many of the hsien have also strengthened leadership over the work of primary education. For the sake of strengthening leadership over the revolution in education, Chiangta hsien has organized a leadership group for educational revolution with the secretary of the hsien Party committee as the leader of the group and the deputy secretary as the deputy leader.

Various villages (communes) have also placed a principal Party cadre concurrently in charge as chairman of the poor peasants' management committee, and that has enabled a new situation to appear in the work of education in this hsien.

In order to meet the demands imposed by the flourishing development of primary education, Party organizations at various levels are firmly grasping the training of teachers. Apart from the operation of normal schools and teachers' training classes, some of the districts have also set up teachers' training classes in the middle schools.

To make it convenient for the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen) to go to school, Jih-k'a-tse hsien has brought the school to their homes, and basically succeeded in having a civilian-run primary school for each production team. The Party branch of Hungch'i people's commune in Nach'ü hsien, on the basis of the particularity of scattered homesteads in the pastoral region and taking the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency, has set up in a manner suitable to local conditions "primary school tent" in every production team and enabled all the children of school age in the commune to have an opportunity for education.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen) in Tibet warmly love and support their schools and they have elected representatives to serve on the poor peasants' management committees of the schools. Some have even taken up work as teachers in the schools. Grasping vigorously class education they talked about their painful family history and village history, educated the second generation, and enabled the children growing up under the red flag not to forget class sufferings and bear firmly in mind the memory of tears and woes. At the same time, they have also organized the primary school children to develop actively a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

Under the leadership of the Party, primary schools in the various localities conscientiously maintain the policy of "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" and actively organize the students to take part in political movements and energetically study socialist cultural lessons well. They have also organized the students to take part in whatever manual labor they are capable of, and very fine results have been obtained in running the school through self-reliance and frugality.

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Active Development of Universal Education By Rural Areas in Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 17, 1972)

(Kuang-ming Jih-pao dispatch) Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, the cause of universal education in the rural areas of Kirin Province is developing at a flourishing pace. Party organizations at various levels have taken the five-year universal education for the rural area as a key link to strengthen leadership over this work. The activism of the masses for running schools is very high. Various localities are bringing into play the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and adopting many means of running schools to make it convenient for the children of poor and lower-middle peasants to go to school in the vicinity. This year, there has been a greater increase in the attendance rate of school-age children in rural areas throughout the province.

Following the constant in-depth development of the education in ideology and political line, leading comrades of educational departments and Party committees at various levels have raised their awareness of line struggle, gotten rid of such erroneous thinking as "Of no great importance," and "More or less carried out," in problems of the five-year universal education for the rural area, and realized that the five-year universl education for the rural area is an important basis for the development of proletarian education. Because of that, the various localities have always regarded the five-year universal education as an important thing to grasp.

Since last winter, the various municipalities, districts and hsien have held different forms of meetings to study the work of universal education as well as organized the cadres of educational departments and the broad mass of teachers to carry out investigation and study on the condition of universal education for summing up and popularizing the experience of universal education. The principal comrade of the CCP Paich'eng District Committee has this spring led the leadership cadres in charge of education of the hsien and the cadres of educational departments from the district and hsien level to go deep into the primary schools in the rural areas to inspect the condition of work of universal education, to sum up typical examples and to push forward the work of universal education in rural areas throughout the district.

The Bureau of Culture and Education of Chiaoho hsien, by going deep into the basic level to investigate and study the condition of the five-year universal education in the whole hsien, has gotten rid of the idea that "universalization has been carried to the limit," and quickly turned the focus of educational work in the direction of the five-year universal education. For the sake of providing leadership and planning for the five-year universal education, the Bureau of Culture and Education of Lishu hsien has drawn up plans for universal education, popularized the experience of the primary school in Sanchiawo village of Liuchiakuantzu commune in filling up vacancies, and enabled very good results to be obtained in the filling of vacancies. The Party committee of the Sant'uan commune in Ch'angling hsien,

has listed the work of filling up vacancies into the work agenda of the Party committee, and by grasping the keypoint several times a year, solved problems as soon as they were discovered.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In our education we must have not only regular primary and secondary schools but also scattered, irregular village schools, newspaper reading groups and literacy classes," various localities have made in-depth criticism and repudiation of the idea of "regularization," and proceeding from reality, are maintaining many forms of running schools. They have brought back and held many forms of schools such as farming and study centers, mobile teaching centers for mountain areas, mobile primary schools for pastoral areas, morning, afternoon and evening classes, multiple classes, guaranteed teaching groups and tutorial groups. Many of the schools also permit the bringing of younger brothers and sisters to class, or coming to school late and leaving early.

Shala production brigade of Payaerht'uhushih commune belonging to the Ch'alut'e Banner, basing the basis of particularity of pastoral production, has operated a mobile primary school to follow the pasturing of the herds, and enabled the children of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of this production brigade to attend school. Wangch'ing hsien has set up an additional 27 schools and teaching centers in remote mountain villages, enabling the children of school age in the mountain villages to attend primary school without leaving the village and increasing the attendance rate. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with satisfaction, "Chairman Mao truly shows concern for us, he has brought the school into our homes."

For the sake of lightening the expenses of the state and the economic burden of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the various localities in developing the five-year universal education system have in accordance with Chairman Mao's series of teachings on running schools through frugality and hard work, mobilized the revolutionary teachers and students to use their own hands and develop extensively activities for running the school through frugality and hard work. Many of the schools operate small factories, small farms, small orchards, small livestock breeding farms, and develop such activities as grain gathering, straw gathering and manure gathering, and the gathering of hill products, herbs and medicine, which not only cultivated in the revolutionary teachers and students the idea of self-reliance and hard struggle, but also increased their income, lightened the economic burden of the poor and lower-middle peasants, helped the students with economic difficulties and enabled them to persevere in their studies.

In order to carry out realistically the five-year universal education system well, the various localities all pay attention to implementing conscientiously the Party's policy for intellectuals, strengthen the building of the teaching force, and carry out education on "loyalty to the educational undertakings of the Party" for the teachers, regularly organized them to read the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and organized them to take part in collective productive labor and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In the in-depth development of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the leading comrades have helped the teachers to eliminate persistently the pernicious influence of "politics can overrule anything" and "putting intellectual education first" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, helped them to differentiate between the correct and the incorrect line, dealt correctly with the relations between politics and vocation, and encouraged them to go diligently into vocational research for the revolution, to make the effort to improve the quality of teaching and to attend socialist cultural classes well. There has appeared in the rural areas of the whole province a number of fine teachers welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They are energetically implementing Chairman Mao's line for educational revolution on the educational front, and are contributing their all for the training of proletarian successors.

During the in-depth development of the five-year universal education, the various localities have at the same time also actively developed the universalization of activities in spare-time cultural study for the peasants, and operated various forms of spare-time school to provide favorable conditions for the study of the broad masses of commune members.

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COAL MINING

Let Basic Line Education Permeate Various Tasks

- Party committee and revolutionary committee of Yangmeishan Coal Mine of Hunan Province associate reality with the unfolding of penetrating line education to raise the consciousness of the broad masses of workers of class struggle and line struggle, an excellent situation prevails in revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, June 14, 1972) The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Yangmeishan Coal Mine of Hunan Province associate the practice of promoting revolution and stimulating production with the unfolding of penetrating education in the Party's basic line. Consciousness of the broad masses of workers in class struggle and line struggle is raised. An excellent situation is created in the whole mine. Output of this mine for 1970 showed an increase of 48 percent compared with 1969 and 9 percent against 1971. Its planned capacity was exceeded by 62 percent and 69 percent respectively in the last two years. Crude coal output from January to April this year registered a rise of 6 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. Quality showed an improvement. Consumption of timber for props and costs dropped continuously.

Before 1970, the production effort of Yangmeishan Coal Mine was in a backward state. After the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign, the deeply hidden class enemies were dragged out. The whole mine continuously unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle. The broad masses of cadres and workers raised considerably their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Activism for promoting revolution and stimulating production was aroused. The state plan was overfulfilled. The backward label of a losing venture from year to year was removed. The mine broke into the ranks of advanced enterprises in the whole province. Leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the mine associated such a fact with the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." Experience about production developing from a passive to an active state was summed up. It was deeply realized that class struggle was a driving force behind production expansion and that to run socialist enterprises well, we must lay a firm hold of such a lever as class struggle and line struggle and permeate various tasks with the Party's basic line. Thereafter, the leadership of this mine constantly linked practice with education in the Party's basic line. The consciousness of cadres and workers in class struggle and line struggle was raised

continuously. The guideline of "promoting revolution and stimulating production" was carried out better on a solid basis.

In early 1971, the beginnings of a gap between drilling and extracting appeared in the first work zone of this mine. For the original work face prepared, extraction was almost near completion but a new work face was still not made ready to allow continuity of work. The Party committee of the mine considered that this problem existed universally in the whole mine and that the weak links in production must be grasped in time before an impetus could be provided for the further expansion of production. However, individual leading members dared not take up production boldly as they thought that "tackling revolution provides insurance and handling production involves a risk." The chief leading members of the Party committee of the mine led everyone in the conscientious study of the Party's basic line and associated study with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and the penetrating criticism of such reactionary fallacies as "Politics may have a smashing impact on other fields" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Through study and criticism, everyone came further to understand that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type set revolution in opposition to production and advocated "production means politics" as suddenly as they promoted the line of "politics having a smashing impact on other fields" for no other reason than to wreck the effort in promoting revolution and stimulating production, overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. If we relax leadership over production and show no courage for bold handling of production, we shall just play into the hands of the enemy. Members of the Party committee unified their thinking. Leadership over production was strengthened. They adopted such measures as expanding the drilling team, popularizing the experience of quick drilling, etc., to accelerate greatly the pace of drilling. An adequate work face was prepared for coal extracting. A new atmosphere prevailed in revolution and production in the whole mine.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We must correctly understand and handle the problem of class contradictions and class struggle and correctly discern and handle the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and the contradictions among the people." Leading members of the Party committee of Yangmeishan Coal Mine realized that in carrying out the guideline of "promoting revolution and stimulating production," they must doggedly apply the class struggle and line struggle viewpoint toward proper production and, at the same time, make a strict distinction between two different types of contradictions. For those contradictions among the people that frequently appear, the formula of "unity--criticism--unity" must be adopted. An active ideological struggle must be unfolded as a spur to all positive factors. All forces that can be united must be united in order to achieve still greater victories.

On the basis of the masses being aroused for discussion, the first work zone of this mine established a new shift-switching system calling for relief of duties at a work face. But three days after the implementation

of this system, some workers stopped work ahead of schedule. After an analysis, the general Party branch of the work zone unanimously held that those workers who got off ahead of time were mostly under the influence of anarchist thinking and were not strong on discipline. Such a problem should be handled correctly. Through arousing the workers to conduct class education and line education by recalling the bitter past in light of the sweet present, and doing elaborate ideological work, they made the broad masses realize that discipline is a guarantee for the implementation of the line and that only by consciously observing discipline can we insure revolutionary victory. Thus, consciousness of the enforcement of the system was raised. The phenomenon of being lax in observance of discipline was overcome.

Due to perseverance in the correct handling of two different types of contradiction, this mine united the broad masses of cadres and people and aroused their activism. For the first quarter of this year, the attendance rate of all the personnel showed a marked increase compared with the corresponding period last year. Around the Spring Festival, a 100 percent attendance rate was achieved. Of the 380-odd workers who returned to their hometowns on visits to their folks on festive days,96 percent got back to the mine in time to plunge into the battle for the promotion of revolution and the stimulation of production.

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GLASS FIBER

Better Development in China's Glass Fiber Industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, June 15, 1972) For the past two years, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, there has been a better development in the glass fiber industry in China. Large and medium size hardcore enterprises in large numbers are successively being built in the whole country, and many locally-run small glass fiber plants have also appeared. Production volume and quality of products have continued to rise and product variety has increased. It is being used more and more extensively by various departments in the national economy, and plays an active role in stimulating the development of industrial and agricultural production.

The glass fiber industry of China was developed in 1958, and with the impetus provided by the great proletarian cultural revolution, it registered a more rapid growth. At present some 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the whole country have either already built or are building their own glass fiber industry. The number of locally-run small and medium glass fiber plants has also increased from a dozen or so in 1969 to more than a hundred. Last year, the total output of glass fiber in the country showed an increase of 54 percent over that of 1969, and in the first four months of this year, the output has again shown an increase of 17 percent over that of the corresponding period last year. The standards and varieties of glass fiber have increased with each passing day, and there are more than 1,000 varieties of glass fiber reinforced plastic alone.

By means of actively grasping education in ideology and political line, Party organizations everywhere have criticized in a penetrating manner the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, mobilized the activism of the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel in a big way, and pushed forward the rapid development of the glass fiber industry. Since the latter part of 1970, the CCP Nanking Municipal Committee has organized the neighborhood factories and plants belonging to the twelve ch'U in the whole municipality to take the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency and starting with indigenous methods, gradually developed glass fiber production. The broad masses of people, by means of criticizing and repudiating the crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang in cutting down the local glass fiber industry, have continued to get rid of the "theory that the glass fiber industry is something mysterious," made use of waste equipment and actively carried out the trial manufacture and production of glass fiber. In slightly more than a year, the municipality has initially set up production capacity for the production of 500 tons of continuous glass fiber a year, from the manufacturing of cullets, the drawing of filaments and the weaving of fabrics to the manufacturing of equipment and basic parts for assembling into a set. By the end of the first quarter this year, they have on the basis of fulfilling the production task of existing products, already produced more

than 150 tons of continuous glass fiber and processed more than 60,000 meters of glass fabrics for the state. Facts have proved that being "small, indigenous and mass" is an important path for the development of the glass fiber industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

By constantly doing away with idealist transcendentalism and metaphysical ideas, maintaining the materialist theory of reflection and developing technical innovations energetically, the development of the glass fiber industry has been accelerated. In the latter part of last year, the workers, cadres and technical personnel of Shanghai Yaohua Glass Factory, led by the Party committee of the factory, held a study class, studied seriously Chairman Mao's "On Practice," criticized vigorously the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, got rid of superstitions, emancipated their thinking, summed up conscientiously the practical experience of the masses in the factory itself as well as elsewhere, and on that basis carried out experiments boldly. By means of using only 140 days' time, they designed and built on their own a large melting furnace for the drawing of filaments which required only simple work processes, used less rare metal and consumed less electricity. The throwing of this project into production caused a big increase in the production of glass fiber in this factory, and further developed the new technology of drawing filaments from a melting tank in China's glass fiber industry.

In recent years, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel of the glass fiber industry everywhere, proceeding from the reality of production, have boldly adopted new techniques, and trial-experimented successfully with such new processes and techniques as automatic controls with controllable silicon, and multiple-opening brushings to open up a new road for the further development of the glass fiber industry in China.

Conscientiously implementing the various proletarian policies of the Party, enterprises of the glass fiber industry everywhere are helping the glass fiber industry to advance on to the goal of high production, fine quality and low cost. The Party committee of Tientsin Glass Fiber Factory has maintained the carrying out of all-round historical analyses on the engineering and technical personnel, and on the basis of strengthening education over them, arranged for the overwhelming majority of the technical personnel to be placed in various technical posts and mobilized their activism. Together with the workers and cadres, these technical personnel have carried out innnovations on the backward production work process in the whole factory. In just last year alone, they carried out more than 89 innovations in the whole factory, self-manufactured 208 sets of equipment for their own special use, which enabled production capacity to exceed the original planned capacity by three times. In the first quarter of this year, they have again overfulfilled the target set by the state.

Workers of the branch factory of Shanghai Yaohua Glass Factory, by organizing the workers, cadres and technical personnel to make improvements on illogical rules and regulations have established and invigorated such regulations as quality inspection, work processes, business accounting, and safety control for equipment, which enabled enterprise management to keep

on strengthening. In the first quarter of this year, various glass fiber products have variously fulfilled from 25 to 43 percent of the target for the year, with the rate of acceptance of finished products reaching 99 percent.

For the past two years, workers on the front of the glass fiber industry have in close cooperation with other departments continued to trial-manufacture new glass fiber products, opened up fresh outlets for the use of glass fiber products, and enabled glass fiber industry to play a more and more vital role for the cause of socialist construction. At present, apart from being used as insulation material, filtering material, heat retaining material and packeting material, it could also be made into a light, strong, heat-resistant, anti-corrosive glass fiber reinforced plastic used as a substitute for steel in the manufacture of boats, trucks, pre-fabricated houses, anti-corrosive pipes, and beams for coal mines as well as the outer casings and parts for all kinds of machinery, universally welcomed by the consumers. The extensive use of glass fiber and glass fiber reinforced plastic has saved a large amount of metal, timber, cotton and cotton fabrics for the state, and they have become a vital and indispensable source of material in the national economy.

Most recently, the State Capital Construction Commission has called an on-the-spot national conference of the glass fiber industry in Nanking for the exchange and popularization of advanced experience everywhere to develop glass fiber production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, which further stimulates the development of the glass fiber industry.

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GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING

Chinese Geological Prospectors

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1972)

chinese geological prospectors are working with dedication for the socialist revolution and construction of the country. they are emulating the revolutionary spirit of the late heroic taching oilfield worker, wang chin-hsi. following are a few stories about chinese geologists:

work for revolution on "roof of world"

a drilling team of tibetan workers has been cited as an exemplary unit in learning from taching, national pace-setter in industry. the team has worked in harsh natural conditions on the tibetan plateau without fear of hardship or death and made real achievements.

a blow-out occurred just after the team finished drilling a well one afternoon last year. mud, rock fragments and hydrogen sulphide shot up a dozen metres into the sky, threatening to destroy the derrick platform and diesel engine which the team had no time to dismantle. the workers gave no thought to their own safety but dashed into the shower of mud. they were able to haul all the state property to safety. the blow-out was getting worse and the area around the well was a pool of mud and water more than one metre deep. the workers could scarcely keep their eyes open under the shower of mud and were becoming dizzy in the heavily polluted air. but they kept on fighting. when gunny sacks filled with earth were ripped to pieces by the fierce spout, they moved a huge water tank into the opening, but water and gas still shot out in all directions from underneath the tank. some one hit upon the idea of using tip-lorries to dump rocks into the opening. that stopped the blow-out.

prospecting underground resources

the no. 323 drilling team of the metallurgical and geological bureau of anhwei province, east china, found a big, good quality salt deposit on the chianghuai plain between the yangtze and huai rivers after a year of hard work, ending anhwei's historic lack of salt.

the drilling team first found a thick gypsum-containing red stratum of the mesozoic and cenozoic eras in a basin and thought that there might be salt. with the help of the local people the team members later discovered an artesian salt well, and decided to start drilling near it. when there were yet no roads for trucks on the plain, the team members moved equipment and instruments to the worksite by might and main. drilling began. they drilled three holes but found no salt.

the leadership of the worksite headquarters organized a study of chairman mao's brilliant writing "on practice" so as to pool the wisdom and sum up the experience of the team and learn the revolutionary spirit of the taching oil workers.

after making a careful analysis of the geological formations, they found that the holes they had drilled were on the slope of the basin. salt could not form there.

but in the centre of the basin was a well-closed small basin. lake water in ancient times might gradually have settled to the bottom of it and formed salt. members of a sub-team re-studied and analyzed the 525 electric logs which had been discarded in the past as useless and made a great deal of electric well logging on the spot. on the basis of scientific analysis, they concluded that there might be salt under the small basin. the worksite headquarters promptly ordered drilling. the geological workers recorded core data and made hydro-chemical determination every five metres. when the drilling reached 397 metres deep, samples of rock salt were obtained on december 12, 1971.

finding underground water for peasants

a group of surveyors from the shansi provincial hydrographic team went through all 450 production brigades of yangcheng county to find underground water for the peasants. they worked in the freezing cold of winter as well as in sweltering summer.

yangcheng county is at the southern tip of the taihang mountains. many parts of the county are strewn with huge boulders covered by only a thin layer of soil. there were few known water resources.

arriving there in the autumn of 1970, the surveyors cooperated with the poor and lower-middle peasants and applied materialist dialectics to their work. they found abundant subterranean water in traditionally "waterless" or "water poor" areas.

an example is tung ketsui village of the hengho commune, situated in a porous limestone region 1,800 metres above sea level. water used to be so scarce that in the dry seasons the villagers had to go a long distance over the hills to fetch it.

the surveyors studied chairman mao's philosophic works, and concluded that it was possible to find water. they said: "everything divides into two. the rocks here are not monolithic. so it's possible to find in a porous limestone region some impervious strata where water has been impounded.

they asked the poor and lower-middle peasants for information and other help. together they conducted extensive investigations and study and finally discovered an impervious stratum near the village. a well was sunk and water gushed like a fountain from fissures in the rocks.

the surveyors found abundant drinking water for large numbers of peasants and helped the people's commune turn more than 2,000 hectares of arid land into fertile fields which give high yields irrespective of drought or water-logging.

they also helped train a number of commune members in hydrographic prospecting. these peasant prospectors are now playing a helpful role.

HERBAL MEDICINES

Popular Herbal Pharmacy in South China City

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 19, 1972)

the Hungkuang pharmacy in kwangchow, capital of south china's kwangtung province, is noted for its chinese herbal medicine and pharmacology and-whole-hearted service to the people.

the pharmacy collects, grows and processes various kinds of medicinal herbs. when it was set up in 1969, some shop assistants could not identify the herbs nor did they know their properties. they learned modestly from the masses in accordance with chairman mao's teachings and collected folk prescriptions and popularized them after experimental use. clinical practice showed that certain fresh herbs yielded good results in many cases. they set up a special farm to grow and supply more than 100 kinds of fresh herbs.

the shop assistants often help customers determine what ails them and recommend appropriate medicine. a commune member suffering from serious asthma last december went to the pharmacy, and recovered after taking several decoctions of herbal medicine. patients afflicted with rheumatism, sciatic neuralgia and skin disease have shown improvement after treatment by the pharmacy. the pharmacy now prepares some 20 effective and inexpensive kinds of ointments or powders.

they prepare medicinal teas. in summer the tea is aimed at preventing type b encephalitis, a hot weather epidemic. in autumn a drink is prepared to improve the functioning of the lungs in the dry climate and prevent coughing, a common ailment at that time. people say: "the shop assistants know our needs and are very thoughtful. their hearts are linked to those of the workers, peasants and soldiers."

a worker in changsha city of hunan province, central china, wrote for two medicinal herbs unavailable at the time in this and other pharmacies in kwangchow. the pharmacy sent two shop assistants to gather the herbs where they grow and prepare them and mailed them to the worker. in the past two years the pharmacy has gathered five tons of herbs of 100 kinds.

workers, peasants and soldiers from different parts of the country send letters of thanks to the shop. one wrote: "last april i wrote your pharmacy asking for a prescription to treat my child for bed wetting. you sent the medicine and explained how to use it effectively. my child is getting well. i will learn from your spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly."

BOAT PEOPLE

Former Boat-Dwellers Enjoy Happy Life in South China City

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 18, 1972)

former boat-dwellers in the south china city of kwangchow, once among the most down-trodden and called the "rabble" by the reactionary ruling classes, have settled in new housing estates built by the people's government after liberation.

with the whole family crowded in a three-metre long and one-metre wide boat, these people had roved on the pearl river for generations and not allowed to marry or even bury their kin on land. they engaged in fishing, peddling, ferrying and transporting under heavy taxation and class discrimination.

liberation brought a new life. the pinchiang housing estate is one of the 16 new estates built on the banks of pearl river since 1953 to help boat-dwellers settle on land. on the former shallow anchorage for small boats have sprung neat rows of four to six-storey buildings and a broad road shaded by beautiful banyans. all the 58 buildings in the pinchiang estate have running water, electricity and bathrooms, its design incorporating suggestions by the boat-dwellers.

far back in the ming dynasty (1368-1644), boat-dwellers appeared in kwangchow. they were cruelly suppressed in the feudal society. more than 30 kinds of exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies burdened the boat-dwellers under the kuomintang reactionary rule. in rainy days the boats leaked and were mended with mud. the children were often tied to the boats so that they might not fall into the river. when a typhoon struck, lives of boat-dwellers were in danger.

liberation means, first of all, political emancipation. not long after liberation, the kwangchow municipality adopted a resolution to liquidate the designation of the boat-dwellers as "rabble". during the nation-wide election of the people's congresses at all levels in 1954, the boat-dwellers for the first time exercised their right to vote. they elected delegates to people's congresses at the district, municipal and provincial levels. fiftynine-year-old tan tai is a woman delegate to the kwangchow municipal people's congress. her youngest son works in a government office; another is a fighter in the chinese people's liberation army; a third is a teacher, and her husband and eldest son are workers. comparing the past with the present, she said: "i lived on a boat more than 30 years before liberation. there was no place for us on land though the country is very big." she said: "i once ferried two reactionary army officers across the river. because i was so hungry i was weak and did the job slowly. when the two arrived at the other bank of the river they got angry, beat me up and wrecked the boat instead of paying me. we have been emancipated politically and become masters of the country thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao. without chairman mao's leadership, our family would not have survived."

many have joined the ranks of industrial workers. a number of those living in the pinchiang estate work

in shipyards and in factories. some are chief engineers or workers on the city's steamboats. more than 100 work in a nearby textile mill. every family has a stable income. many households have radio sets, sewing-machines and bicycles.

the housing estate has shops to sell staples and cooking oil, meat, vegetables and other non-staple food as well as consumer goods. it has a clinic in the neighbourhood. those who have a serious illness can go to bigger hospitals. workers and staff receive free health care and their families pay half for medical treatment. before maternity, a woman is given light work. she has a 56-day paid maternity leave. the public health department does much work to promote the residents' health.

the ching dynasty (1644-1911) had a regulation denying boat-dwellers the right to take part in imperial examinations. the kuomintang reactionaries did not permit boat-dwellers to go to school on land or set up schools themselves. today, the pinchiang housing estate has schools and universal secondary education. among the sons and daughters of former boat-dwellers are college students.

the pinchiang cultural centre is run by several retired workers. they pay attention to giving young people a class education through books, television and pictures. after moving to land, they had no use for the small boats they had lived in for generations. they kept one boat for class education. they said: "this is evidence of our miserable life and evidence of the crimes of the reactionary rulers. let our successors know how we lived in the old society."

NATIONAL MINORITIES

More Minority Workers in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jun. 18, 1972)

people of miao, tung, puyi and other minority nationalities are working in 28 small and medium factories and mines in kaili, capital of the miao and tung autonomous chou in southwest china's kweichow province. they account for the majority of the 8,600 workers of kaili, which had a total population of only 3,000 at the time of its liberation. industry has been started from scratch in this mountainous town since 1958.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, the workers have made fast progress in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. many have become skilled workers or leaders at various levels. in the agricultural machinery plant a lathe turner named tung shao-liang of tung nationality had little schooling. but he has studied and worked hard and made 31 innovations together with the technicians under the guidance of the party since 1958 when he entered the plant.

communist party member wu kang-tsai, a mechanic in the transportation company, was a cowherd for a landlord before liberation. he has been cited as an advanced worker on many occasions since starting work here in 1958. during the great proletarian cultural revolution he was elected a member of the company and the chou revolutionary committees. he is liked by others because he continues regular participation in manual labour and has close ties with the people.

women workers are doing their part. communist li chun-hsiu is a foundry worker in the maintenance workshop of the power plant. she was illiterate when she came to the plant in 1958. she has made rapid progress by studying hard and guiding her practice with chairman mao's teachings. she has attended many meetings of model workers held in the chou and the province in the past decade and more. she is now a member of the plant revolutionary committee and a delegate to the third congress of the communist party of the autonomous chou.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Success of OAU Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "new success in the cause of african unity against imperialism". the article reads in full as follows:

tne 9tn conference of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity has wound up in success. the conference manifested the firm determination of the african states and people to unite as one against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the important resolutions adopted by the conference are bound to further promote the development of the struggle for safeguarding national independence and winning national liberation in africa. we whole-heartedly greet the new success in the african people's cause of unity against imperialism.

the conference was permeated throughout with an enthusiastic atmosphere of unity against imperialism. it paid high tribute to the signal victories won by the african people in armed struggle. it reaffirmed support for the armed struggle of the peoples of zimbabwe, angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and namibia, and decided to extend more assistance to them. the conference also condemned the criminal aggression committed by israeli zionism and supported the just struggle of the arab and palestinian people. it strongly denounced portugal's acts of aggression against african countries, solemnly declaring that "any aggression against any member state is considered as aggression against all o.a.u. members." during the conference, disputes between some african countries were resolved through peaceful negotiations on the principle of unity. all this constitutes an enormous encouragement to the african people in struggle and shows the whole world that relying on its unity, an awakened africa is confidently marching forward on the road of safeguarding national independence and striving for national liberation exclamation

the conference once again proclaimed before the whole world that the principal objective of the organization of african unity remains "the total liberation of the african continent from foreign domination and occupation, and the eradication of colonialism and racial discrimination in all its forms". in order to realize this lofty objective it is necessary for the african states and people not only to carry on the struggle against the portuguese colonialist authorities and the racist regimes of south africa and rhodesia, but also to counter the support of the united states, britain and other countries to these reactionary forces. such support, as pointed out in the resolutions, is the main reason why the portuguese colonialist authorities

and the racist regimes of south africa and rhodesia are able to go on committing evils and setting themselves against the african states and people. the success of the 9th conference of the heads of state and government of the o.a.u. is a telling blow to imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, and a new contribution to the asian, african and latin american peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

an excellent situation prevails in africa. the african people in their hundreds of millions are united as one in a firm struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racism and have won victory after victory. but imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will not take their defeat lying down. they are waging a desperate struggle for a come-back. social-imperialism, too, is vigorously infiltrating into africa to grab spheres of influence. none of this, however, can hold back the advance of the african people. tempered and tested in struggle, the great and united african people are bound to achieve final victory in the fight for national liberation in africa after a protracted struggle.

the african people's struggle is an enormous support to the chinese people. we firmly support the peoples of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau) and other regions in their struggle for national liberation. we firmly support the peoples of azania, zimbabwe and namibia in their struggle against white colonialist domination and racial discrimination. we firmly support the african peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for safeguarding national independence. we shall always remain with the african people and fight together for the asian, african and latin american peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ballet Troupe Leaves Changchun for Peking

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 18, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania led by mantho bala wound up its friendly visit here and left by special train for peking today. the troupe was accompanied by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the railway station by yao tien-lu, standing committee member of the kirin provincial committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; li pei-huai, vice-chairman of the

changchun municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of provincial and municipal departments; and more than 1,000 revolutionary people and artists.

the troupe gave two performances of the ballet "daughter of the highlands" in changchun. the performances won warm applause from workers, peasants and soldiers.

the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant, the changchun film studio and the kirin provincial people's hospital and went sightseeing. in their warm conversations, the local people and albanian comrades-in-arms expressed the hope that the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, countries and people of china and albania will last for ever.

Albanian Ballet Troupe Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the people's republic of albania arrived here by special train from changchun today in the company of yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries after a performance tour of changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, nanking, tsinan, shenyang and changchun.

the troupe is led by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee.

the troupe was warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned shih shao-hua, wang kuo-chuan, ti fu-tsai, hao liang, liu ching-tang, chou chiu-yeh, ting hsueh-sung, wang ming-hsiu, liu hsi-lin and li teh-lun, as well as several hundreds of literary and art workers and other people.

also present was jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Leading Delegation of Kingdom of Cambodia Leaves Peking for European and African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head on state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, left here by special plane early this morning at the head of a delegation of the kingdom of cambodia on a visit to romania, albania, algeria, mauritania and yugoslavia.

members of the delegation include princess monique sihanouk; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and madame sarin chhak; thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; princess norodom keth kanya; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; and madame ang kim khoan.

among those seeing samdech sihanouk and his party off at the airport were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth; chau seng, chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and keat chhon, ministers of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame duong sam ol; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and madame van piny; prince norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom roeungsy; madame pemme peang; ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea; and sien an, cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, and madame sien an.

among the leading members of chinese departments present at the airport were chou en-lai, premier, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and kuang jen-nung, ho ying, ma jen-hui, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, huang chieh, chao lan-hsiang, hsu han-ping, yang teh-chung, han hsu, lu wei-chao, wang chen, wang ming-hsiu and wang hao.

peking airport today flew the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china. it was filled with a warm atmosphere of militant unity and friendship between the people of the two countries. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries cordially shook hands in parting.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling were also present at the airport.

also present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, albanian ambassador to china

xhorxhi robo and his wife, yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mauritanian embassy in peking almamy youssouf ly and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the embassies here of these countries.

comrade teng ying-chao called on samdech and madame sihanouk yesterday evening at the guest house and bade them farewell.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Comrade Le Duc Tho At Guest House

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1972)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council, today met comrade le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, at the guest house. they had a very cordial conversation.

present on the occasion were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china. ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

also present were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and lu wei-chao and liang feng, deputy directors of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1972)

comrade le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, left here for home by special plane today.

he was seen off at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; shen chien, a leading member of the

international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of chinese organisations, including lu wei-chao and hsiao huang.

also present at the airport were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and embassy officials, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and embassy officials.

DRVN Ambassador to China Denounces US Bombing of Water Conservancy Works in North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1972)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, today denounced u.s. imperialism for its criminal bombing of dykes and water conservancy systems in north viet nam.

at a press conference held in his embassy, the ambassador condemned u.s. imperialism for unbridledly escalating the war in the past two months by sending large numbers of planes including b-52's to bomb densely populated areas in north viet nam and mining the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam.

ambassador ngo thuyen continued: it must be noted in particular that with the onset of the rainy season, u.s. imperialism has been indiscriminately bombing river dykes and other water conservancy works in north viet nam in an attempt to destroy the crops and bring death and famine to the people there. the water conservancy ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam strongly accused and condemned u.s. imperialism for this in a statement issued on june 16, 1972.

the ambassador stressed: u.s. imperialism has failed to bring the vietnamese people to their knees through wanton bombing. nor will it succeed in its present attempt, through the bombing of north viet nam water conservancy systems, to compel them to stop their struggle for independence, freedom and justice. one thing is quite obvious: the more it escalates the war, the more it will suffer defeat and become isolated. u.s. imperialism is doomed to complete failure.

the ambassador expressed the conviction that the comrades and friends who cherish the right and uphold justice will firmly support the just struggle of the vietnamese people and strongly accuse and condemn the nixon administration for its criminal acts against the vietnamese people.

the june 16 statement of the ministry of water conservancy of the democratic republic of viet nam was read and distributed at the press conference.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, was present.

also present were lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and chang ying, deputy director of the information department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PERU

Sino-Peruvian Friendship Enhanced by Visit of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation to Peru

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1972)

new chapter in annals of sino-peruvian friendship -- a hsinhua correspondent's retrospect of the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation to peru.

when the chinese table tennis delegation arrived in lima from mexico on may 18 after a flight along the pacific coast and across the equator, autumn was still lingering there and it was sunny, bright and very pleasant.

the visit of the chinese table tennis players and the warm welcome given to them by the people of peru further enhanced friendship between our two peoples which had been steadily growing since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and peru.

during their 7-days stay in this latin american country, the chinese sportsmen were warmly received by friends from various circles of peru, the games they played were welcomed everywhere.

a responsible official of the peruvian table tennis association described the visit: yours is the first of the athletic exchanges between our two countries. your successful tour has deeply impressed us and is bound to lead to more cultural and athletic exchanges. another peruvian friend said: despite the geographic distance between our two countries we feel near to each other. moreover, both countries have long-standing cultures and share a common experience in fighting against foreign intervention and aggression. it can be anticipated that many more vivid accounts will be added to the annuals of friendship between our two peoples.

during their stay in peru, the chinese table tennis players were deeply impressed by the strong will of the peruvian people to achieve economic independence and safeguard state sovereignty. they also acquainted themselves with the civilizations of ancient peru and the struggle of its people.

on may 22, four days after their arrival in peru, the chinese visitors learned that the judicial authorities of the country had, in the interests of the nation, adjudged to the state (of peru) the remaining possessions of the u.s.-owned international petroleum company that had been frozen in the national bank of peru, thereby bringing through the nationalization of the company's properties in peru. we saw how the people of peru rejoiced at the ending of the 44 years of exploitation of the oil of the country by the u.s. company. touring lima and its vicinity, we saw the new notices go up over the petrol stations, indicating that henceforth they would be run by the state petroleum company of peru (petroperu), people everywhere were proud of the take-over.

two days later, petroperu announced that oil had been struck in a new well -- the third well in the northeast of

the country. as the good news was flashed out, people poured into the streets and paraded in celebration. the chinese visitors were much affected by the sight and found themselves enveloped in the joy of the peruvians.

in callao adjacent to lima, the chinese sportsmen visited a fishery wharf and a fish meal plant. we saw fishing vessels anchored in the harbour, their precious cargo landed, preparing for new voyages. our peruvian friends explained the presence of the peruvian naval warships which we sighted in the distance. they were there to safeguard peru's territorial waters of 200 nautical miles.

at the fish meal plant, the chief engineer told the chinese delegation that this commodity is responsible for 30 per cent of peru's foreign exchange income and that fish is a vitally important contribution to peru's national economy. last year more than 10 million tons of fish was caught and two million tons of fish meal produced. our visit to callao made us realise that the struggle to defend peru's 200 nautical mile territorial waters is not only one to safeguard state sovereignty but is also a struggle to protect an economic lifeline and the livelihood of the people.

in lima, the chinese table tennis delegation visited the gold museum, the museum of history and the museum of anthropology where they learned much about peru's ancient culture and the heroic struggle of the peruvian people against the spanish colonialists.

we were told by our peruvian friends that peru was one of the sources of south america's early civilizations 4,000 or more years ago. prior to the settlement of european colonialists, the aborigines had already developed splendid cultures of which the inca culture was most outstanding. ancient peru produced fine pottery, exquisite textiles and achieved fairly high technical levels in metallurgy, agriculture and architecture. in one of the museums, we saw copper scalpels of that time and skulls on which operations had been made.

during their stay the chinese sportsmen played four matches with peruvian and ecuadorian players to the great satisfaction of the spectators. javier aramburu menchaca, president of the peruvian national committee of sports,

said that the visiting sportsmen by their skill, discipline and modesty had opened a process of healthy, clean athletic exchanges between the two countries.

the chinese table tennis delegation left peru on may 25. it seldom rains in lima but it did that day. peruvian friends who were seeing us off said humourously: "see exclamation lima is reluctant to let you away exclamation"

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1972)

the visiting swiss government civil aviation delegation led by dr. werner guldimann, director of the federal air office, left here by air yesterday to tour southern parts of china.

the delegation is accompanied by liu yuan-hsiung, leading member of a department under the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.).

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ma jen-hui, deputy general director of the c.a.a.c., and leading members of other chinese departments wang kuang-tsai, hsu pai-ling and hu pen-yao. swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural was present.

while in peking, the delegation and its chinese counterpart had a frank and friendly exchange of views on opening air traffic between the two countries, and good results were made. the delegation visited a people's commune and scenic spots and historical sites.

the delegation will tour nanking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Tunis

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by pi wen-chuan arrived in tunis by air yesterday for a friendly visit to tunisia, according to a report from the tunisian capital.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by nouredoine kedidi, acting head of the sports department of the tunisian ministry of youth and sports, habib berhouma, president of the tunisian table tennis association, as well as representatives of the tunisian table tennis team.

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yen-feng and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Henry Kissinger and His Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1972)

dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president on national security affairs, and his party of eleven members arrived here by special plane this afternoon. among the members of his party are alfred le s. jenkins, john h. holdridge, winston lord, commander jonathan t. howe, john d. negroponte and richard h. solomon.

among those meeting them at the airport were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and ma jen-hui, wang hai-jung, han hsu, wang hsiao-yi, chien ta-yung and chi chao-chu.

chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry and others went to shanghai to meet them and accompanied them to peking.

when dr. kissinger and his party stopped over at shanghai today, they were greeted at the airport by feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1972)

the government trade delegation of the soviet union led by i.t. grishin, vice-minister of foreign trade, left peking by air today after concluding its visit to china.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off was chen chien, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov and others were present.

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* NATIONAL *
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MILITIA

Peking Unit Helps Local Authorities Carry Out Political Education and Military Training for Militiamen

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 19, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, June 18, 1972) While grasping the building of the unit, the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Peking Command at the same time energetically helps the local comrades grasp militia training properly. In the past several years, this regiment has in succession helped the local authorities with the training of more than 30,000 militiamen, enabled the local cadres to further raise their political awareness and master certain tactics and techniques, and effectively stimulated the carrying out of local militia work. In the course of helping the local comrades carry out militia work well, the regimental Party committee has also led the cadres and fighters of the unit to learn modestly from the local cadres and stimulated the revolutionized development of the unit.

In the past several years, the Party committee of this regiment has regularly organized its cadres and fighters to study earnestly Chairman Mao's proletarian line for army building as well as Chairman Mao's idea of people's war, and by reflecting on the important role played by militiamen in cooperation with the Army units in battle during the war years, raised their understanding of the significance of carrying out militia work well. All put helping the local cadres carry out militia work well on the agenda of the unit, designated a member of the regimental Party committee to take charge of militia work, set up organizations in departments of the regiment and various companies for helping the local cadres with militia training, and in conjunction with the tasks of the unit, regularly adopted various means of helping the local cadres carry out political education and military training for the militiamen.

While taking part in production at the camp and the production base where the unit is stationed, this regiment adopts the method of going to selected points nearby and does guaranteed work on a shared basis, with each battalion responsible for a commune and each company responsible for a production brigade, and under the unified leadership of the local Party committee and the local militia department, cadres and fighters are regularly sent to carry out education and training for the militiamen. The principal targets of education and training are the hardcore militiamen. Hardcore militiamen near the place of garrison are taken in by turn in groups into the company for drills and classes together with the fighters and given short-term training. As for units further away, cadres and fighters with teaching ability are sent to hold training classes for the hardcore militiamen. During the training, by enthusiastically giving political lessons and military lessons to the militiamen, patiently setting an example for them and explaining military techniques by them, the cadres and fighters are deeply praised by the militiamen.

When holding a camping exercise, the unit will include helping the local cadres with militia training in its plan for camping. In long marches, the militia work groups of the various companies will start out ahead each day with the camping group, and upon arriving at the camping site, they will establish contact with the local Party organization and militia organization, make use of free periods in the morning and at night to give political lessons to the militiamen and help them with training in military techniques. When the unit is holding war games, it also organizes the local militiamen to participate in and carry out army-civilian joint exercises together. By doing so, they have effectively helped the militiamen strengthen their idea of war preparedness and raised their tactical as well as technical level.

While helping the local cadres carry out militia work well, the cadres and fighters of this regiment at the same time attach great importance to learning the fine ideas, the fine style and the fine experience of the people to speed up the revolutionized development of their unit. The Party branch of the special task company of this regiment, when helping the local farming implements factory with the strengthening of militia work, by modestly learning from the advanced deeds of maintaining collective leadership, bringing into play of the vanguard model role of the Party members and fulfilling of tasks every year by the Party branch of this plant, has further strengthened the building of the Party branch and enabled work in the unit to be carried out better and better.

Last year, when holding a camping exercise, the 3rd company of a certain battalion of this regiment came to a village and became acquainted with the advanced deeds of a political instructor of the militia in this village. By persevering in leading the militiamen in the digging of tunnels, this political instructor, a disabled serviceman who lost both legs during the war, has built this village over the years into a fighting bastion which could be used for concealment, fighting, assault and defense. The 3rd company

thereupon invited the militia political instructor to make a report to the unit. Stimulated by the revolutionary spirit of this disabled serviceman, the cadres and fighters of the whole company further strengthened their idea of war preparedness, and by giving play to the spirit of revolutionary heroism, fulfilled the task of the campaign exercise successfully.

* * *

Maintain Education in Revolutionary Tradition, Raise the Line Awareness of the Militiamen

- How the militia company of Chihlo production brigade in Fu hsien, Shensi Province, has been cited many times as an advanced unit in militia work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 19, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian, June 18, 1972) The Party branch of Chihlo production brigade in Fu hsien, by regularly carrying out education in revolutionary tradition for the militiamen, continues to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and effectively stimulates "three carrying through" in militia work.

Chihlo is a place with a glorious revolutionary tradition. In November 1937, under the personal command of great leader Chairman Mao, the "Battle of Chihlo" was fought here. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the militia company of Chihlo production brigade, by inheriting and developing the glorious tradition of the revolutionary predecessors and conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's directive of "three carrying through" in militia work, has been cited many times as an advanced unit in militia work.

In order to keep raising the awareness of the militiamen in implementing Chairman Mao's idea of people's war, the Party branch of Chihlo production brigade has regularly invited old Red Guards to talk about the history of how in former years the people of the old revolutionary base founded the old Red Guards in accordance with Chairman Mao's idea of the people's war, cooperated actively with the Red Army in battle, and made glorious contributions to the revolution. At the same time, the Party branch directed everybody to look back on the history of the struggle between the two lines in militia building, studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao on strengthening militia building, and vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary fallacy that "militiamen are useless" and the "militia system is obsolete" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

By means of study as well as criticism and repudiation, the militiamen are able to understand that Chairman Mao's idea of people's war will always remain our magic formula for defeating and triumphing over the enemies. We must always inherit the glorious tradition of the Red Guards and carry out militia building well for the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Under the leadership of the Party branch, the cadres have made efforts to carry out first the implementation of militia work well organizationally, and the whole production brigade, with the production teams as units, has formed militia platoons and squads, with fine Party members and League members in charge of organizing and leading militia work. They have regularly developed activities in coordination with their main task and

maintained the system of study for fixed periods of time and the carrying out of patrol and sentinel duties by the squads and groups. Some of the militiawomen with many children and heavy housework also actively take part in militia activities, and that enables the militia organization to keep on consolidating and developing.

In carrying out education in tradition, the Party branch of Chihlo production brigade pays attention, with close reference to the reality of struggle, to raising the awareness of line struggle of the militiamen. Chihlo production brigade is surrounded by hills. A large tract of land by the river could not be irrigated was constantly affected by drought, and production all along had been very low. After the Party's "9th Congress," the militiamen and the commune members were determined to further implement Chairman Mao's directive "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," build a dam on the upper reaches of the Hulu River, divert the water for irrigating the fields and grow more grain for the revolution.

At the time, in order to turn the dry fields into watered fields, quite a number of difficulties had to be overcome by way of capital, material and implements, etc. For the sake of bolstering the confidence of everyone, the Party branch held timely study classes, and invited the old Red Army fighters and old poor peasants to tell the militiamen about the heroic feats of how in former years, when the old 8th Route Army was stationed in Chihlo, they had cleared brambles and shrubs, carried water for irrigation and planting, and developed the movement for production in a big way. This enabled everybody to be greatly stimulated. After the project for the construction of the dam was started, the militiamen organized an assault team and played the parts of pioneers everywhere. Taking to the field as vanguards, they were always shouldering the heavy load and rushing to places where the obstacle was the greater.

Chang Feng-ying, the deputy political instructor of the militia company, took over the wielding of a sledge hammer for breaking stones, and the space between the thumb and fore-finger on both his hands was cracked, but he still persevered in the work. They had no experienced mason, so political instructor Li Shuan-hu led the militiamen, and by learning and working at the same time, quickly trained a force of 76 masons. There was not enough steel shovels to go round for opening the hill, so the militiamen used scrap metal and made shovels by an indigenous method. When a ditch was being built, a tall stone spar blocked the way. Deputy company leader Li Hai-ho led a platoon of militiamen to remove this "fearsome obstacle."

With the pace set by the militiamen and the support of fraternal units, the commune members of the whole production brigade, battling valiantly and hard, threw a dam across the upper reach of the Hulu River, built a ditch 16 li long with 8 branch lines, constructed a 55-kilowatt hydro-electric station, enlarged the irrigated area by more than 2,000 mow and created conditions for the development of grain production. The militiamen received great tempering and improvement in this battle. Six were accepted into the Chinese Communist Party and five young militiamen joined the Communist Youth League.

By means of educational revolution, the Party branch of Chihlo production brigade has directed the militiamen to establish and consolidate the idea of war preparedness, and they are actively producing on the one hand and diligently mastering military techniques on the other. The preparation against war training of the militia company belonging to this production brigade is carried out more solidly than before. By actively taking part in the making of plans and the drawing up of measures for training, they have rapidly whipped up an upsurge in military training under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought. By arranging their time in a reasonable manner, they have made use of the slack farming season in winter to learn such military art as anti-tank technique, anti-aircraft technique and first-aid field technique. After spring planting commenced, they use their spare time after work for learning such fundamental subjects as military skills and the throwing of grenades, which effectively raise the political quality and military quality of the militiamen.

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"Liberation Army Daily" Editorial: Do Still Better Job of Militia Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1972)

"do a still better job of militia work organizationally, politically and militarily" is the title of today's "liberation army daily" editorial. excerpts follow:

our great leader chairman mao on june 19, 1962 issued this important instruction to the people throughout the country: "militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily". this is a great programme for building the militia, an important component of chairman mao's military line and a major strategic step in defending ourselves against imperialist aggression and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. over the past decade, great results have been achieved in building the militia under the guidance of this brilliant concept of chairman mao's and thanks to unified leadership by the party committees at various local levels and to the efforts of the chinese people's liberation army provincial commands and sub-commands and the people's armed forces departments. chairman mao's concept of people's war has gone deeper into the hearts of the people. organizing militia on a big scale has become a glorious and proud undertaking by the people of the whole country. the militia organization has been consolidated and expanded. carrying forward the glorious tradition of the revolutionary war years, militiamen and militiawomen throughout the country are vigorously fighting on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and have made important contributions to the defence of china's coasts and frontiers, to promoting the socialist revolution and construction, to winning the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle." a fierce struggle between chairman mao's revolutionary line and the opportunist lines has pervaded the history of militia building in our country. the essence of this struggle has always been whether to adhere to the concept of people's war and whether the militia system is necessary. in their attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers resorted to one hundred and one tricks to sabotage militia building and the carrying through of militia work organizationally, politically and militarily. in the beginning they adopted the dodge of eclecticism, denying the primacy of the work of organizing the militia, in opposition to chairman mao's instruction. resolutely refuting them, chairman mao pointed out: "as regards the militia, first comes organization, second politics and third military affairs", "first is whether there is it or not. then politics can be discussed." in a later stage they adopted more cunning tactics in double-dealing, disguising themselves as supporters of people's war while hampering the organizational, political and military work of the militia by means of formalism. under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the revolutionary masses firmly opposed them and finally defeated their counter-revolutionary plot.

the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place. in marking the tenth anniversary of chairman mao's instruction on militia work, we must strengthen education in ideology and political line, study in earnest and grasp chairman mao's theory, line, principles and policies on people's war, and consciously do a still better job in carrying through militia work organizationally, politically and militarily.

it is essential that we deepen our understanding of the strategic role of the militia in modern warfare. in order to win victory in a future war against aggression, we must exert great efforts to master highly developed modern military technique. but it is people and not things that decide victory in a war. no matter how developed military technique may be, it does not alter the law of people's war nor the great truth that "the army and the people are the foundation of victory". the crushing of imperialist or social-imperialist aggression depends mainly on the armed people, on our traditional system established by chairman mao that integrates field armies, local armies and the militia.

a keen awareness of class struggle and war preparedness is necessary in viewing militia work. the great teacher lenin taught: "so long as there are oppressed and exploited people in the world, we must strive, not for disarmament, but for the arming of the whole people." it was on the basis of his scientific analysis of class struggle at home and abroad that chairman mao issued his instructions on the necessity of organizing militia on a big scale during the period of socialism. we must be fully conscious of the aggressive nature of imperialism and social-imperialism. at present, they are continuing their arms expansion and war preparations, contending for spheres of influence and carrying out aggression and subversion everywhere. we must be fully prepared against new aggressive wars they may unleash. we should proceed from the over-all situation "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and integrate militia building well with the present tasks of revolution and production so that our militia becomes a truly powerful force in strengthening national defence and speeding up socialist economic construction.

militia work involves mass work on an immense scale. it should be done under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels and by mobilizing the whole party, the whole army and the masses. leading organizations at all levels should adhere to chairman mao's instruction on carrying through militia work organizationally, politically and militarily and do a solid job in an all-round way, particularly in building the coastal and frontier militia forces. the militia is a military organization, and also a labour organization, an educational organization and a sports organization. we must pay full attention to this characteristic of the militia, and coordinate militia activities closely with industrial and agricultural production and other tasks in accordance with concrete conditions.

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Conscientiously Study the Party's Basic Line, Correctly Carry Out the Party's Policies

by

CCP Nan Hsien Committee, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 20, 1972)

Mapped out under the great leader Chairman Mao's supervision, the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism is the beacon light illuminating our various branches of work and also a general program and basis of the Party's rural economic policies. In the course of implementing the Party's rural economic policies, we have learned that only by conscientiously studying the Party's basic line shall we be able to raise our consciousness continuously of carrying out the Party's policies, to overcome effectively the phenomenon of wavering to the "Left" and to the Right in the course of carrying out the Party's policies, and to grasp to the end the implementation of the Party's rural economic policies.

Study the Party's Basic Line in the Course of Carrying Out the Party's Policies

Policy is a concrete expression of the line. Carrying out the Party's rural economic policies is not merely for the purpose of solving certain economic problems but, above all, a major problem bearing on the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For some time in the past, some comrades regarded the rural economic policy as a simple "economic problem," saying that the economic policy involved only "working the abacus, writing with the pen and distributing grain and ration cards." As a result, they failed to solve the problem basically.

In the winter of 1970, the hsien committee organized some 40 cadres and sent them separately to more than 30 brigades of different types in nine communes to investigate problems of the rural economic policies. They discovered one problem common to these brigades: A locality which tightly grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two roads, the two lines and the two ideologies would carry out the rural economic policies with better results; on the other hand, in a locality which was parted from the Party's basic line and which grasped the economic policy as an isolated subject, the masses would not be mobilized, a telling blow would not be dealt at the sabotage activity of the handful of class enemies and the rural economic policies would not be carried out.

In the spring of 1970, in carrying out the policy of "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development," a brigade in Hsiats'aishih commune did not grasp class struggle, neglected ideological and educational work for the masses and simply carried out its plan of crop growing and

organization of manpower. The class enemies sneaked into this vacant position and took the chance to sabotage the Party's policy, saying nonsensically that "we depend on the collective for food but on ourselves for spending money" and "it is better to make money by going away to engage in side-occupations than to expand the acreage of cotton and hemp," and inciting the commune members to give up agriculture in favor of commerce. In that year, the conditions of single-crop planting did not change and grain production was not carried out very well.

Later, in the course of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade tried to find the causes under the guidance of the Party's basic line. They saw the acute and complex class struggle during the carrying out of the rural economic policies, saw through the conspiracy of sabotage by the class enemies, and dealt a relentless blow at the handful of class enemies. The broad masses raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. This promoted implementation of the policy "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development."

Last year, on the basis of expanding planting of economic crops by more than 400 mow, grain output of this brigade increased by over 480,000 catties, and the per-mow output of grain surpassed the target set in the "Program" for the first time. The collective income and the allotment to commune members increased by a big margin as compared with the income and allotment made the year before last.

Facts show that only by perseveringly carrying out education in the Party's basic line and by upholding the viewpoint of classes and class struggle can we really carry out the Party's rural economic policies. Otherwise, implementation of the policy will become empty talk. For this reason, in the spring of 1971, we carried out penetratingly a hsien-wide mass movement to "conduct education in the Party's basic line and promote implementation of the Party's rural economic policies." The hsien committee held three study classes in succession for the basic-level rural cadres to "talk about the line and study the policy," and directed them to study the Party's basic line, to criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in frenziedly altering the Party's basic line and rural economic policies, to sum up the experiences and lessons of their units on both the positive and the negative sides in carrying out the rural economic policies, to make clear theoretically the relationship between the Party's basic line and the Party's rural economic policies and to raise their consciousness in carrying out the Party's rural economic policies. Taking the Party's basic line as the key link, all villages of the hsien conscientiously carried out the directives and policies of "take grain as the key link and insure all-round development," "three-level ownership with the production team as the foundation," "from each according to his ability, and to each according to his work," etc., so the Party's various rural economic policies were imprinted ever more deeply in the minds of the people and became a sharp weapon in the hands of the broad masses.

Overcome Phenomenon of Wavering to the "Left" and the Right in the Course of Carrying Out the Policies

In the course of carrying out the Party's rural economic policies, some comrades often wavered to the "Left" and to the Right. Reviewing our past experiences and lessons, we realized that the basic cause of this phenomenon was that we did not take a firm hold of the Party's general line and general policy.

We were enlightened by the conditions of Shihma brigade, Chung-yuk'ou commune.

Before the great cultural revolution, as a result of the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms," the capitalist spontaneous forces reached quite serious proportions in this brigade. Some commune members were engaged the whole day in catching fish and shrimp, "each rowing his own oars, each casting his own net," and collective production remained long in a backward stage. At that time, a few people regarded this capitalist evil wind as "enthusiasm in practicing socialism." Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and the masses vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. But, they did not see clearly the trend of ultra-"Left" ideas promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type under the new situation.

In the spring of 1970, in relentlessly criticizing the tendency toward capitalism, they again opposed the proper household side-occupations by regarding them as capitalism and described what they did as "cutting the tail of capitalism and adding wings to socialism." This damaged the interests of the masses and impeded the development of the collective economy.

Later, with the help of the higher-level Party committee, they took the Party's basic line as the key link, carried out deep-going education in ideology and political line throughout the brigade, and led the cadres and the masses in distinguishing between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policy and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policy pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby correcting the deviation to the "Left" and carrying out better the Party's rural economic policies. In 1971, a tremendous change took place in this brigade. Grain output per mow quickly surpassed the target set in the "Program."

Why was it that Shihma brigade wavered now to the "Left" and now to the Right in the course of carrying out the policy? We studied the Party's basic line and came to realize that the focal point of the struggle between the two lines in the countryside was whether it was necessary to adhere to the socialist road. In the last analysis, the struggle of carrying out the rural economic policies went on by centering at the question of what road we should take. The reason why Shihma brigade wavered to the "Left" and to the Right in the course of carrying out the Party's rural

economic policies was that it could not tell the socialist things from the capitalist ones. It did not see the road clearly and could not tell the right from the wrong, so that it invariably wavered to the "Left" and to the Right in the course of carrying out the specific policies.

To prevent and overcome the phenomena of wavering to the "Left" and to the Right in the course of carrying out policy, we grasped the difference between the two lines and overcame blindness in thinking. Some comrades thought that it did not matter if the policy went a bit beyond the limits so long as their orientation was correct. We took hold of this thinking and unfolded discussion, making them understand that: This is a wrong point of view. If the policy goes beyond the limits, the line will invariably be deviated. In carrying out the policy, if we mix up the boundary between socialism and capitalism and practice capitalism, we shall be deviated from the socialist road; if we mix up the boundary between socialism and communism, separate ourselves from the economic base of the current stage and the consciousness level of the masses, and do the things now which have to be done in the future, we shall dampen the enthusiasm of the masses and damage the collective economy.

Since last year, on the basis of raising our thinking, we have tightly grasped the basic problem of the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and organized the cadres and the masses to repeatedly study the Party's basic line and to see clearly the relationship between the various rural economic policies and the Party's general line and general policy. Relatively good results have been achieved in this concern.

For instance, in the light of the demand by some cadres and some of the masses for reorganization of the production team, we repeatedly explained the reason why socialism covered a considerably long historical period and the relative stability of a policy, opposed the subjective wilfulness of doing a thing at variance with the current policy, and adhered to the policy of "three-level ownership with the production team as the foundation."

In carrying out the production plan, we relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "economy in command" and "undertaking of a single type" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers and carried out in an all-round manner the policy of "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development." In developing the enterprises of communes and brigades, emphasis was laid on propagandizing the policy of exchange of equal values and the policy of respecting the sovereignty of the production team. The continuous implementation of the rural economic policies gave an impetus to the deep-going development of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In 1971, average grain output exceeded 940 catties per mow and total output increased by 26 percent as compared in the whole hsien with 1970, a year of bumper harvest; relatively fast development was also registered in forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupation and fishery. The total output value of agricultural side-occupations in the whole hsien increased by a big margin. Over 90 percent of the production teams earned more income.

The Policy Must Be Carried Through to the End

Chairman Mao teaches us that the Party's basic line must be "talked over every year, every month and every day." The lengthiness of class struggle and line struggle has determined the protractedness of the education in the current policy. Education in the Party's basic line must be grasped constantly and unswervingly and the rural economic policy must be carried through to the end.

Under the excellent situation of revolution and production, a few comrades once thought that "production had attained its peak and the policy had reached its goal." This complacency in thinking caused fluctuations in the implementation of the policies. For instance, when allotment was to be made, they grasped the allotment policy for some time and slackened efforts when allotment was accomplished; before a certain specific problem of policy had been solved, they tightly grasped the policy, but they slackened their efforts when the problem had been solved preliminarily. These conditions of fluctuation reflected that, as the masses had criticized, "water moved when the fish swam and water remained still when the fish was motionless." This showed that some of our comrades still did not understand deeply the Party's basic line, did not have a strong regard of the policy and did not have a firm idea of continuing the revolution.

To grasp through to the end the struggle of carrying out the rural economic policies, we paid constant attention to the problems which had not been carried through in the course of carrying through the policy, and paid attention to another tendency which had been covered up because attention had been paid to the main tendency. When positive results had been achieved in carrying out the policy of equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex, we discovered that in allotting farm work for women some production teams did not consider their physiological characteristics; other production teams denied the physiological difference between men and women and practiced equalitarianism in reckoning remunerations for work.

In view of these wrong ideas, we followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Oppose the inner-Party tendencies to the 'Left' and to the Right and a policy must be drawn in light of concrete conditions," and taking the Party's basic line as the key link, aroused the cadres and the masses to discuss the current situation, to put problems on the table, to grasp the wrong ideas in the bud and rectify them seriously. Not long after that, the policy of equal pay for equal work for men and women was carried out to a further extent.

In the course of carrying out the policy, we paid attention to overcoming selfish and impure ideas, took the stand of Party spirit and the Party's policy, perseveringly proceeded from reality, and strove to fight courageously against the "Left" tendency and to oppose the Right tendency. To discover and solve promptly the new problems cropping up in the course of carrying out the rural economic policy, we adopted the method of "talking about the line every day and grasping the policy the year round," organized the leading backbones at the hsien and commune levels to make deep-going

investigations of the conditions of execution of various economic policies in conjunction with the drawing of production plan in spring, in conjunction with harvest and allotment of spring crops in summer, in conjunction with allotment of intermediate rice and other crops in autumn, and in conjunction with year-end allotment in winter, to make investigation item by item and carry out the policies one by one, to discover and cite the typical cases which had carried out the policies well and, at the same time, to make serious analysis of the units which failed to carry out the policies, to give the cadres of these units concrete help in raising their understanding and to mobilize the masses to carry out various policies. Because a firm hold had been taken of the advanced and the backward units, an impetus was given to the implementation of various rural economic policies in the hsien and to the development of revolution and production.

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CADRE POLICY

Further Implement the Party's Policy for Cadres

- Use of line education as the guideline by Party organizations at various levels in the industrial and communications systems of Tsinan

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 21, 1972)

Taking line education as the guideline, Party organizations at various levels in the industrial and communication systems of Tsinan municipality further implement the Party's policy for cadres and mobilize the activism of the broad masses of cadres. At present over 96 percent of the leadership cadres formerly of the factory level in the municipal industrial and communications systems have been liberated. The overwhelming majority of them have taken up suitable leadership work and are making fresh contributions toward the grasping of revolution and stimulating of production.

Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress," Party organizations at various levels in the industrial and communications systems of Tsinan municipality have repelled interferences from the "Left" and the Right, implemented conscientiously the Party's policy for cadres and enabled the greater part of leadership cadres to step forward in time and take part in leadership work. However, they are still not satisfied with this excellent situation. Leading cadres at various levels are regularly going deep into the basic level to carry out investigation and study, and by solving the fresh problems that appeared in the course of implementation, they have raised the level of mastery of policy of the broad masses of cadres and people.

During the investigation and study of conditions in the implementation of cadres policy, members of the Party core groups of the Tsinan Municipal Textile Industry Bureau, Metallurgical Industry Bureau and Second Bureau of Light Industry, discovered that there was still a small number of cadres in these systems who should have stepped forward and participated in the work but for whom no work arrangement had been made. Also among the cadres already in employment, the work arrangements for some had not been made properly and they had not been able to bring their parts into full play. In the light of this condition, the leadership of the several bureaux together with the comrades of basic level Party organizations studied over again Chairman Mao's directives on the cadres question and the policy of "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient." This enables everybody to realize that not to insist on uniting with or educate those cadres who have made mistakes is not the tradition of the Party, for it is inconsistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. By means of using Party tradition and Party policy to educate the cadres and masses, thinking was very quickly unified and that enabled the cadres policy of the bureaux to be more solidly carried through.

For the sake of implementing this policy better, the leading members of the Tsinan Municipal First Bureau of Light Industry have personally gone deep into the basic level to settle down. By sending in succession several policy implementation inspection teams to visit the factories one by one, call on the cadres one by one and examine the condition of policy implementation, they have quickly enabled some of the cadres to obtain suitable arrangements and play their parts to the full. Liang Huai-te, the former director of the Tsinan Pencil Factory, was a leadership cadre who rose from the ranks of the workers. Before the great cultural revolution, he had made some contributions in the battlefield by building the plant through self-reliance, but had also been guilty of some mistakes. During the great cultural revolution, his awareness improved, and he was elected by one and all as a member of the revolutionary committee and placed in complete charge of work in one of the workshops. While working at the workshop, by actively taking part in labor and modestly learning from the people, he formed close ties with the masses and was favorably commented upon by everyone. Later, Comrade Liang Huai-te became the deputy secretary of the Party committee of this factory.

While organizing suitable work for the cadres, Party organizations at various levels in the industrial and communications systems of Tsinan municipality have also paid attention to carrying out education in ideology and political line on the cadres and continued to raise their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution. Since last year, the industrial and communications systems of Tsinan municipality have on four occasions selected and sent cadres to attend study classes held by the provincial and municipal Party committee. Various bureaux belonging to the industry and communications systems have also held three to four terms of reading and study classes for cadres, and together the old and the young cadres are concentrating on the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have also linked up centralized education with regular education and organized the broad masses of cadres to carry out work alongside with reading. In one year and more, the majority of cadres at various levels have read such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "The Civil War in France" as well as such philosophical works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" In conjunction with their study, they have summed up the lesson of experience, further enhanced their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and raised their awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

While carrying out line education on the cadres, Party organizations at various levels in the industrial and communications systems of Tsinan municipality have also, by means of repudiating revisionism and rectification, helped the cadres to eliminate continuously the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line spre[illegible] by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Ting Chao-jui, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Tsinan Municipal Communications Bureau, was formerly the deputy director of this bureau and had more than 20 years of experience in communications work. In the repudiate revisionism and rectification movement, he criticized vigorously in the light of his personal experience the crimes of swindlers of

the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the communications enterprise of our country from the Right and the extreme "Left," and raised his consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Last year, during a busy period in communications and transportation, there appeared among some of the transportation units a willingness to do long-distance haulage but an unwillingness to do short-distance haulage, and the seed of purely going after quotas. Ting Chao-jui realized that it was the pernicious influence of "placing profits in command" manifesting itself under a new situation. He actively mobilized the people of these units to launch a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, which enabled everybody to further establish the idea of placing communications and transportation in the service of industry and agriculture, and corrected the orientation of production for communications and transportation departments.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Stay Ahead of the Study Campaign and Take the Lead in Conscientious Reading and Study

- With an eye to problems concerning the orientation and the line, the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party committees at various levels under a certain unit of the PLA Canton Command read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and lead Party committee members in guiding the study campaign to increasing depths

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 20, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, June 19, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study conscientiously and master Marxism" and with an eye to those problems concerning the orientation and the line, the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party committees at various levels under a certain unit of the PLA Canton Command read books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and strive to learn a little more and learn a little better. Party committee members are led in guiding the study campaign to increasing depths.

In the autumn of last year, the Party committee of this unit in a summing-up of experience about reading in a previous period found that where all those No. 1 and No. 2 men were capable of staying ahead of a study campaign and leading in conscientious reading and study, the study effort of Party committee "squads" was properly carried out with perseverance and showed fruitful results.

In the light of such experience, the Party committee of the unit called on the No. 1 and No. 2 men of Party committees at various levels under it to act as models of "squads" in reading and study and to lead in an effort to learn a little more and learn a little better. The Party committee specially organized a work team to check the condition of study of the No. 1 and No. 2 men of Party committees at various levels. These chief responsible cadres were asked on three occasions to sum up and exchange experience and understanding in study.

Thus, the No. 1 and No. 2 men of Party committees at various levels were enveloped in an ever thickening atmosphere characterizing their leadership in the study of theory. Their consciousness in so doing became increasingly high. Apart from firmly adhering to the study day system stipulated by the Party committee, they tried in every way to eke out time for study. They achieved the aim of getting one step ahead in study in lining up study assignments, making a self-examination first in checking study conditions, and taking the lead in spelling out their own understanding in summing up experiences. From the beginning of this year, on the basis of study of the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, they again studied the "Program of

Feuerbach," "L. Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy," "The Proletarian Revolution and Kautsky" and other works.

The main approach of the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party committees at various levels under this unit toward leadership over the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought follows:

First, they led in cracking the hard nuts and took the difficult points encountered by Party committee members in study as the key points for attention in their own reading and study and devoted assiduous efforts to their study to seek mastery.

In practice, they came to understand that only by acquiring a real understanding of Marxism could we raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Therefore, when encountering difficult points in study, they never made "a detour" but took the lead in facing difficulties headon and studying them assiduously. With their own spirit of cracking the hard nuts, they inspired the progress of a "squad."

In studying the "Critique of the Gotha Program," some comrades for a time had a vague idea of the reactionary essence of the "theory of distribution determining everything" advocated by Lasallians. Difficulties were encountered in study. To lead in overcoming such difficulties, secretary Chang Teng-fang of the Party committee concentrated time and energy on going through the original work page by page, chapter by chapter. He compared and put down the fallacies advocated by Lasallians and the viewpoints given by Marx in the book "Critique of the Gotha Program." Then again he studied repeatedly the relevant writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on classes and class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship. He came to understand that "equal rights" such as "what is obtained through labor," "fair distribution" and "making no allowances" prattled about by Lasallians in a departure from the system of ownership of means of production and from a class analysis were in essence calculated to cover up class contradictions and cross out class struggle to create a smokescreen for bourgeois ruthless exploitation. This reactionary absurd theory is in complete violation of fundamental Marxist principles. At a study discussion meeting of the hard-core group of the Party committee, Chang Teng-fang gave a detailed account of what he had understood and gained in study concerning this problem. Other comrades all felt the benefit of enlightenment thereby. Later, in criticizing the reactionary fallacy of "wealth of people meaning a powerful state" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, everyone, like Chang Teng-fang, looked for standpoints, viewpoints and methods in works by Marx and Lenin and made criticisms concerning the different class nature of the "state" and the "people," the ownership of means of production deciding power over the distribution of consumer supplies, and other aspects. Very splendid results were achieved.

Second, the No. 1 and No. 2 men led in developing the revolutionary style combining theory with practice, and strived for proper study achievements in guiding realistic struggle and the transformation of the world outlook by way of encouraging a "squad" of a Party committee.

A certain regiment had for long been committed to production assignments. In the spring of this year, the higher authorities imposed on the regiment a task for the transplanting of rice seedlings on 6,000 mow of land in one month while last year it had spent one and a half months on transplanting rice seedlings on 5,000 mow. Could this task be accomplished in time? At the time, the Party committee of the regiment was studying "L. Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy" and Chairman Mao's relevant philosophical works. Secretary Chu Ch'ing-jung of the Party committee of the regiment was determined to lead everyone in applying revolutionary theory as a guide to practice. In keeping with the materialist line of understanding, he led a work group deep into the midst of companies to make investigations and studies. An analysis was also made of the favorable and unfavorable conditions for spring sowing this year. The secretary and members of the work group personally committed themselves to experimental points. In practice, they evolved the laws governing rice transplanting and learned humbly from company-level cadres and fighters.

Through adopting the method of integration between the leadership and the masses, a spring sowing program was at last worked out. This program was adopted by the Party committee. Not only was the spring sowing task accomplished ahead of time but also manpower and material supplies were diverted in support of local spring farming and production. More important, Chu Ch'ing-jung through his own achievements in study gave the "squad" of the Party committee a living education in dialectical-materialistic epistemology. The "squad" was stimulated to further raise consciousness in linking theory with practice.

Third, the No. 1 and No. 2 men cast themselves in the role of little pupils and humble acquired the good experience of a "squad" in assiduous reading and continuously enriched and elevated themselves to make a good job of the study effort of a "squad."

From the autumn of last year, through criticizing the so-called study "guideline" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, the Party committee of a certain division enthusiastically directed its skills and energies to the study and application of Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods. To cope with such a situation and grope for some tried and true experiences, secretary Sung Tzu-p'ei of the Party committee of the division attached unusual importance to every bit of experience created by its members in study. Of the Party committee members, some proved themselves adept at lining up the revolutionary teacher's teachings and the reactionary viewpoints of all opportunist elements, and, with two-line struggle taken as a lever and differences nailed down, delving into fundamental Marxist viewpoints in a comparison and analysis. In studying every selected passage by the revolutionary teacher, some not only paid attention to the spirit of these conclusions but also put in an effort to acquaint themselves with how these conclusions had come about. On the basis of conscientious study of original works, some studied relevant quotations selectively and combined efforts in these two respects to seek

a deeper understanding. Sung Tzu-p'ei humbly concentrated these scattered bits of experience to enrich his own study experience. He also joined everyone in summing up such study experiences as the conscientious study of the original works and the proper handling of revolutionary mass criticism with a view to gradual mastery of Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods. A boost was provided for the study effort of a "squad."

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MEDICINAL HERBS

Northeast China Hsien Pharmaceutical Company Helps Promote Production of Medicinal Herbs

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 20, 1972)

a county pharmaceutical company in northeast china's liaoning province has helped rural people's communes expand production of medicinal herbs. this has increased collective and private income and supplied a great quantity to the state.

mountainous hsinpin county abounds in wild plants and is a good place for growing medicinal herbs. the county's pharmaceutical company stresses the importance of expanding production and sent investigation teams to the countryside. they guide the local commune members in growing medicinal herbs in line with state needs. they helped some communes and production brigades sum up their experience and popularized it. now more than 330 production teams in 19 communes cultivate medicinal herbs. at the beginning, something over one hundred teams in seven communes were involved. the acreage for growing ginseng was increased by 70 per cent and the number of deer the county raises has risen from 700 to more than 1,200. ginseng and the tender fresh growth of deer antlers are highly effective tonics in chinese medicine.

the company has helped communes and brigades train technical personnel to raise the quality of the medicinal herbs. it sent experienced workers to give technical guidance to the growers. since 1970, the company has brought in from other places over two tons of good strains of medicinal herbs including ginseng.

the pharmaceutical company firmly adheres to the party's price policy and pays according to quality and grade. the company also encourages individuals to collect wild medicinal herbs. this helps fire the enthusiasm of the masses. the county purchased 485 tons of medicinal herbs last year, supplied other places with 365 tons and added more than one million yuan to the collective and individual income.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

East China City Produces Medical Apparatus for Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 20, 1972)

medical apparatus plants in suchou in the east china province of kiangsu have turned out more products for the countryside with the expansion of rural medical work. this is done in the light of chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

last year's output of surgical apparatus and acupuncture needles was 10 to 34 per cent above that in 1970. new products trial-made this year include portable x-ray apparatus, transistorized electric acupuncture instruments for anaesthesia, and transistorized electrocardiography units with oscilloscope. these products are simple, light, inexpensive, easy to operate and suitable for rural use.

the plants organized groups composed of workers, cadres and technicians to canvass the opinions of rural hospitals and health centres and are producing in line with their needs. a group sent by the suchou medical apparatus plant to a number of provinces found that many of the 64 medical instruments in the eye operation kit produced formerly for rural use were unsuitable. on the group's recommendations, the plant turned out an 18-piece kit which costs only 30 per cent as much.

these plants organize mobile groups to repair medical apparatus and instruments in the countryside or set up a mail-order service. the service of a medical apparatus plant mailed 600,000 needles of different types to villages in more than 20 provinces and municipalities from january 1971 to april 1972. a short time ago, the hospital of a commune in the province asked the plant to produce 2,000 special-purpose acupuncture needles for a folk method of treating arthritis. a special group of skilled workers from various workshops was formed to make them by hand. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise their service.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Youth Football Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 20, 1972)

the chinese youth football delegation left here by air for home yesterday, after a friendly visit to albania. the delegation is headed by hou chieh, leading member of the peking physical culture institute, with hsing kuei-fu, responsible member of the national football team, as deputy head.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian commission of physical culture and sports, sterio spasse, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, and others.

present also at the airport were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and others.

the albanian commission of physical culture and sports gave a banquet in honour of the chinese youth football delegation on the evening of june 18. veiz lelo and hou chieh spoke at the banquet. the albanian and chinese players repeatedly toasted to the continued development and strengthening of albanian-chinese friendship and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao tsetung.

the chinese youth football delegation arrived here on april 27. the delegation visited tirana, the capital, gjirokaster, native place of comrade enver hoxha, and other districts. it also visited factories, agricultural cooperatives, museums and places of historical interest. everywhere the delegation went, it was accorded warm welcome and friendly reception by leading comrades of local party and government organisations, the masses, and sportsmen.

the chinese and albanian footballers had 13 friendly matches, underwent training together for many times and held talks to exchange experiences. the spirit of learning from each other, of unity and friendship and of courage and tenacity shown by the players of the two countries during the matches won warm praises from the spectators.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 35th Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1972)

following is the full text of the 35th message to the khmer nation issued here yesterday by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia:

dear compatriots,

the heroic cambodian people's national liberation armed forces won in march, april and may, 1972, numerous very brilliant military victories over the enemy forces (those of nguyen van thieu of saigon and those of lon nol-son ngoc thanh -- lackeys of u.s. imperialism). these were victories for the national united front of cambodia, that is, for our people.

our glorious c.p.n.l.a.f. has recently liberated a great number of communes and districts of the densely populated and rich provinces of svay rieng, prey veng, kampot, takeo, kompong cham, kandal and kompong speu, including a large number of cities of strategic importance (in particular the cities of kompong trabek, tani, chipou, prassaut and bavet situated along the famous national highway no. 1 from phnompenh to saigon and in the provinces of prey veng and svay rieng; the cities of kompong trach, touk meas, tram sasar and pong tuk in the province of kampot; the city of kous at the kampot-takeo frontier; and the city of pang kasey on national highway no. 3, which is close to phnompenh).

in the northeast of the country, the military operation, pompously dubbed "victory in angkor" by lon nol, ended with two most shameful defeats for the lonnolite army. these defeats call to mind the disastrous defeat of "chenla 2".

"general" sar hor who was in charge of this operation had promised foreign correspondents to bring them to a "reconquered angkor wat" on khmer new year -- april 13, 1972. april 13 arrived, only to find the pitiable troops of sar hor -- lackey of lon nol, instead of being "conquerors in angkor wat", put to rout by the c.p.n.l.a.f. exclamation utterly humiliated by the rout of his army, lon nol sent several brigades of infantry as well as artillery and tank units to siemreap with orders to take angkor wat at all prices on june 4, 1972, the day of his "election" as president of the "khmer republic". richard nixon, the big boss of lon nol, sent many aircraft from thailand to support the "lonnolite troops". these aircraft released many napalm and other bombs on the whole angkor region but failed to save lon nol from a new defeat, more ignominious than the preceding one, in the vicinity of angkor.

today, being absolutely incapable of "reconquering" angkor wat, the super-traitor lon nol in his despair has to make a "pathetic" appeal to the "whole world" (sic exclamation) over the radio, asking it to help him avert the legitimate control of angkor by the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. exclamation

but it is certain that no one in the world (including the uno which he has appealed to many times) will help him; in fact, people know that angkor is not "under vietcong-vietminh occupation" as the super-traitor claims, but under the legal administration of the r.g.n.u.c., and that some ancient temples have been damaged and the nearby forests burned solely by the criminal attacks of the aircraft of nixon, of thailand and of the saigon "government", and of the artillery and aircraft of lon nol.

the above-mentioned facts of humiliation and defeat were not the only ones suffered by lon nol. the super-traitor has suffered similar humiliation and defeat in phnompenh, his last den, in pochentong (an air base near phnompenh) and in takhmau, a satellite city of phnompenh. our c.p.n.l.a.f. has launched rocket and other attacks against these places many times, almost every week, recently.

in 1970, lon nol, who prided himself on his "200,000" soldiers, told the people that he will "annihilate 100 per cent the enemy at the end of 2 or 3 months of combat".

in 1971, lon nol was compelled to restrain his pretentions and promised to reconquer only "a part" of the vast national territory which had been liberated by the n.u.f.c. evidently, this promise was not kept exclamation

today, lon nol is obliged to reduce his pretentions to the maximum degree and has contented himself with launching an operation around his city phnompenh, which has been besieged from all sides by the c.p.n.l.a.f. the new operation, which was simply named after phnompenh by lon nol, had no other ambition behind it than to prevent the c.p.n.l.a.f. from putting him to death exclamation it implies that, from now on, this clique of traitors -- members of the "khmer republic" -- will no longer be able to launch any offensive or counter-offensive in places far from phnompenh and must content themselves with waging some simple operations for an uneasy survival in phnompenh, where they still want to continue to suck the blood of the population while filling their own pockets with dollars offered by u.s. imperialism.

in view of this, the people despise to the uttermost degree the pack of dogs -- lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh -- who are spurned today even by the "lonnolite youth", who were deceived by the fascist clique after the fascist putsch of march 18, 1970. but today, contrary to the previous two years, the university and middle school students in phnompenh have got rid of all illusions and they no longer accept the black as white and the white as black.

numerous students and other young people have now deserted the lon nol army and resolutely undertaken activities against lon nol, son ngoc thanh and sirik matak.

in 1970, the university and middle school students regarded lon nol as a "hero", a "champion of democracy" and "anti-corruption". today, these same young people are pouring the worst imprecations at their "leader" and writing in big letters that "lon nol is the father of corruption", "the father of dictatorial fascism", that his regime is the "murderer of the youth", and that "his crime is the most wicked (sic) in history" exclamation on the other hand, the personages who were accomplices of lon nol

in the coup d'etat (of march 1970) have today declared themselves to be his deadliest opponents. having been deceived by the lon nol-sirik matak tandem which has exclusively monopolized the "power" and its material advantages, these "new" opponents unceasingly criticize lon nol in extremely severe terms, as they discover many of lon nol's defects and mistakes.

the old sim var has come to denounce "to the world" the lon nol "regime" as illegal and falsely republican (sic), champion of anarchy responsible for the multiplication of corruption by a hundred times (sic)".

in tam and douc rasy also attack lon nol violently. they have not hesitated to write in their own newspapers that the referendum and election organized recently by the lonnolite government were nothing but a complete farce replete with a countless number of irregularities. in face of this denunciation, lon nol has ordered his "prime minister" son ngoc thanh to "suspend indefinitely" the newspapers of in tam and douc rasy exclamation this is what lon nol calls "fine and pure democracy" exclamation

foreign observers have largely confirmed the fraudulent character and irregularities of lon nol's "referendum" and "presidential election". they have pointed out in particular that children (aged 12 or 13) of military men were sent to ballot-boxes to increase the number of votes in favour of lon nol; that lonnolite military men each voted several times; that citizens, men and women, labelled as "unreliable" by the regime -- among these opponents were also "sympathizers" of in tam -- saw their names absent or simply struck out from the list of electors; that in places where foreign observers saw the working of the voting stations (such was the case in phnompenh in particular), lon nol was beaten; that in places where the lonnolite military men and functionaries could, without being seen by rash visitors, cast votes for lon nol into the ballot-boxes in addition to the real votes of the citizens, lon nol automatically "won"; that despite such fakes, the percentage of abstentions exceeded two-thirds of the registered voters, while those who voted against lon nol had to leave their domiciles to avoid bloody reprisals of the lonnolite military police.

the above-said facts have been presented to the world by newspapers and dispatches of big news agencies of the "free world" and the american camp to which the "khmer republic" belongs.

these facts have also been presented to the international press by the unfortunate competitors of lon nol: in tam and keo an.

the patriotic and resistant khmer people united around the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. solemnly declare that the "referendum" and "presidential election" organized by the lon nol-son ngoc thanh clique were illegal and without any popular support. they must be considered as null and voil because:

1. the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, which gave birth to the present regime of traitors, was realized under the patronage of the central intelligence agency of u.s.a., as son ngoc thanh admitted in an interview given to the anglo-saxon journalist t.d. allman. this coup d'etat was evidently directed against the independence, neutrality, peace and territorial integrity of cambodia.

2. the illegal and anti-national "republic" of lon nol controls only a tiny part of the national territory. at present, the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. have already liberated more than 80 percent of the cambodian territory. how could the "republic" of traitors, their "constitution" and their "president" "legalize" the coup d'etat and pretend to have received the suffrage of the "majority" of the citizens since they control less than two-tenths of the national territory -- and incompletely at that -- with at most two million inhabitants out of the seven million khmers in our country?

3. the "lonnolite" youth and the personages who were the accomplices of the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, have admitted publicly today that their "republic" is illegal, fascist and dictatorial. consequently, it is anti-national and anti-popular. sim var, one of the principal culprits of the coup d'etat, has even asserted that lon nol and sirik matak are sham republicans, that in reality they are only feudal lords of the worst sort exclamation the criminal charlatanism of the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak could not be exposed more fully. their "new constitution" has nothing to do with democracy, since it deprives the parliament of the right to control and to pull down the government when necessary, and gives in fact all the powers of the state (legislative, executive and military) to the "president of the republic" alone, and this president could only be lon nol exclamation besides, this running dog of u.s. imperialism, under the pretext that war is raging in our country, has suspended the exercise by the people of their little freedom and rights miserly recognized by the "new constitution". this "constitution", even after the "referendum approval", remains a dead letter. it is always the martial law which governs the life of the population in the dirty "republic" of phnompenh.

the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. solemnly proclaim:

1. norodom sihanouk is the only legal head of state of cambodia.

2. there is only one government that legitimately and legally represents the khmer state and nation, the independent and neutral cambodia nationally and internationally. this government is the r.g.n.u.c.

3. the patriotic and resistant people united around the n.u.f.c. have already condemned to death the traitors of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh band who are culprits of the following unpardonable crimes: destruction of the country, death of hundreds of thousands of innocent peaceful inhabitants, selling and delivering the country to foreign countries (u.s. imperialism and its satellites -- thailand and the "republic" of saigon), and demolition of the independence, neutrality, peace and territorial integrity of cambodia for the benefit of the above-said countries.

knowing that they have been condemned to the last extremities, the phnompenh traitors desperately ask the "red khmers" to join their regime. foreign observers and diplomats in phnompenh jeered and laughed at lon nol the lunatic who shamelessly appealed to the victors, that is, the glorious combatants of the c.p.n.l.a.f., to surrender to his army, which had been put to rout everywhere. lon nol said to the heroic combatants of our people's national liberation armed forces: "surrender exclamation i will reward you by incorporating you in my army and

giving you a good pay". foreign observers and diplomats have come to the conclusion that lon nol has become completely insane, for it is known to everybody that the proud patriots of the n.u.f.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. despise most bitterly the nixon dollars and the military ranks and medals of the utterly-corrupt gang of phnompenh traitors.

this gang -- "that has come direct from hell" as our people have put it rightly -- has become so stupid today as to hope that certain "friendly" big powers will have the means and possibility to save it from final destruction by realizing a "reconciliation" or "compromise" between it and the khmer resistance, or if that fails, by bringing the two "parties" to an international conference of the "geneva" type, which will "allot" one half of cambodia to the regime of lon nol-son ngoc thanh-sirik matak -- lackeys of u.s. imperialism -- and the other half to the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. exclamation

let our nation be deeply convinced that in no circumstances whatsoever will the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. accept a reconciliation, a compromise or a partition of national territory with the gang of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh which our people have already condemned to hanging.

the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. will defeat 100 percent u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang will be totally annihilated in the near future.

so far as i, sihanouk, am concerned, i do not wish and will never wish to return to phnompenh to live by the side of the lonnolite "dogs". it is true that i earnestly think of her majesty the queen, my poor mother aged and sick, who is made prisoner in phnompenh by the diabolical lonnolites. but her majesty my mother is a great patriot who will never allow me to submit to the mean individuals that have sold the country to foreigners.

my sacred duty is and will be to continue, in the framework of the n.u.f.c. and by the side of our people, the struggle until our total and definitive victory over u.s. imperialism and its abject lackeys, until our motherland cambodia has recovered completely its independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and territorial integrity. it is only on the day after this victory that i will go to salute and embrace my beloved mother.

before i end this message, i want to remind the "members" of the phnompenh "republic" that if they sincerely want a rapid return to peace and avoid at the hour of liberation hanging or imprisonment, which await them as traitors they are, they must hasten to quit the sinking ship of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh and join the n.u.f.c. it is only by inviting the r.g.n.u.c. with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as deputy prime minister to establish itself in phnompenh that the independence, peace, unity and reunion of the khmers can be realized.

long live the n.u.f.c. exclamation

long live the c.p.n.l.a.f. exclamation

long live the liberation of cambodia exclamation

norodom sihanouk
peking, june 18, 1972

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Dermatologist and Wife Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1972)

dermatologist stuart maddin and mrs. maddin, and their noted canadian son jim maddin wound up their visit here and left by train today. they will tour other chinese cities before going home.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of medical circles.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Gives Reception on Arrival of Chinese Freighter

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1972)

chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea, chen tan, gave a reception in santa isabel on june 16 on the arrival of the first 10,000-ton chinese freighter "hangchow" to equatorial guinea, according to a report from santa isabel.

the reception took place on the freighter in a friendly atmosphere.

edmundo bosio dioco, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, attended the reception on behalf of president macias.

also present were jesus alfonso oyono, minister of public works, housing and transport; rafael momo bokara, minister of justice; andres nko ivasa, minister of finance; and other high-ranking government officials.

captain liu jui-chang and political commissar chi chen-chien of the chinese freighter, and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in equatorial guinea also attended the reception.

speaking at the reception, both vice-president bosio and ambassador chen tan wished the continuous development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and equatorial guinea and the peoples of the two countries.

before the reception, vice-president bosio and others visited the freighter in the company of ambassador chen tan, captain liu jui-chang and political commissar chi chen-chien. they were warmly welcomed by the crew.

the chinese freighter arrived at port bata, provincial capital of rio muni of equatorial guinea, on may 30. gaudencio asumu oyono, secretary-general of the presidency of equatorial guinea, miguel eyegue ntutumu, governor of rio muni province, salvador ela nseng, commander of bata military region, and don raul, secretary-general of the provincial council of rio muni, have paid a visit to the freighter.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Fetes Iranian Civil Aviation Delegation Back from China Visit

(NCNA-English Teheran, Jun. 19, 1972)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the delegation of the iranian government civil aviation led by a.h. arbabi, deputy minister of roads and communications and director general of the general department of civil aviation of iran.

the delegation has visited china recently.

hosts and guests had friendly conversations at the dinner.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Hokkaido Workers' Friendship Delegation of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Ju. 20, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of a workers' friendship delegation from hokkaido, japan. leader of the delegation is susumu numata and deputy leaders are hiroshi kuroda and kenichi matsuoka.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations tuan yun, tai chih-chao, li tung-hsieh and ho ju-chang.

Japanese Friends Give Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1972)

saburo endo, leading member of the japanese veterans' association for japanese-chinese friendship and former lieutenant general of the japanese army, and other friends from the association gave a return banquet here yesterday evening.

among the guests were liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of chinese organizations lu tsun-fu, li ping, kan mai, ching pu-chun, chang yu-lin, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, sun ping-hua, hsiao hsiang-chien, wu shu-tung, wang yun, chin su-cheng and chin li.

also present were japanese friends in peking sueo tokuchi and mrs. tokuchi, ichihei sugiyama and mrs. sugiyama and sabayoshi koiwai.

CHINA AND MALTA

First Chinese Ambassador to Malta Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1972)

liu pu, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to malta, presented his credentials yesterday morning to his excellency governor-general sir anthony mamo, according to a report from valletta, capital of malta.

his excellency the governor-general had a friendly talk with ambassador liu pu. present at the ceremony were secretary of the ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs chalmers, secretary to the governor-general ugo bruno, aide-de-camp major c.m. gaffiero, and others.

on the same day, the chinese ambassador and all other chinese diplomats were invited to lunch at san anton palace by his excellency the governor-general and lady mamo.

dominic mintoff, prime minister of malta, received and had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador on june 17. present on the occasion were dr. edgar mizzi, malta's crown advocate-general, and joe camilleri, private secretary to the prime minister and secretary to the cabinet.

the chinese ambassador arrived at valletta on the afternoon of june 16.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Minister Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1972)

mr. langman, minister of economic affairs of the netherlands, yesterday afternoon received and had a friendly talk with all members of the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade with wang wen-lin as its leader and chen mu as deputy leader, according to a report from the hague.

present on the occasion were mr. verhagen, director for foreign relations of the dutch ministry of economic affairs and other officials of the ministry.

li mao-lai, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy, and sung jui-chang, commercial attache of the emoassy, were also present.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet for Dr. Kissinger and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1972)

premier chou en-lai gave a banquet this evening for dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president on national security affairs, members of his party including alfred le s. jenkins, john h. holdridge, winston lord, commander jonatnan t. howe, john d. negroponte and richard h. solomon, and the crew of his special plane.

present were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, huang chen, chinese ambassador to france, chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung, assistant foreign ministers, and ma jen-hui, yang teh-chung, han hsu, chu chuan-hsien, wang hsiao-yi, chien ta-yung, chi chao-chu, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun and others.

earlier, premier chou en-lai met with dr. kissinger and his party.

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